Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

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JAPAN EXTENDS RECOGNITION TO NEW PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC AND SIGNS PACT OF ALLIANCE

19,992 HEROES DEIFIED IN RITE ON KUDAN HILL

Yasukuni Shrine Is Scene of Solemn Ceremonies on Thursday Night

40,000 KIN ATTEND

Holy Ark Bearing Spirits Are Borne Into Inner Sanctuary With All Lights Out

Solemn ceremonies for the deification of 19,992 heroic war dead were held Thursday night in the sacred compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine.

With all lights out in the traditional manner but with pale moonlight filtering through the trees and shining on the shrine grounds, the Holy Ark bearing the spirits of those who gave their lives for the cause of the nation was borne under the giant Torii and over the path leading to the Inner Sanctuary. Lining the path were the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers and children of the heroes.

The immediate families of the loyal souls to be deified had taken their appointed places within the compounds of the shrine even before the autumn sun set blazing red beyond the skyline. As the gray of darkness descended over Kudan Hill a hushed, profound, expectant silence enveloped the people awaiting the coming of the spirits of their heroic kin. As darkness crept over the worshippers, giant torches were lighted, and the crackling flames of the shrine torches brought home to the gathering the full meaning of the rites they were about to worship.

Torches Extinguished

About the time the distant city noises were beginning to fade the torches lighting the compounds were suddenly put out. Kneeling fathers and mothers, wives and children, brothers and sisters, were jerked alert from their remembrance of things past as through the traditional dark came the Holy Ark, borne on the shoulders of strong young men. The white robes of the Ark-bearers were clearly outlined in the moonlight against the deep, profound black of the Holy Ark.

Borne in the Holy Ark were the spirits of 19,992 heroic war dead, the kin of those lining the path. Communing with the spirits in the Ark, the parents, children and other kin felt a great sorrow that their loved ones were gone, but that sorrow was one not without a surging pride, knowing that their life-blood had been spilled in order that their nation, Japan, might rise. Not only for Japan, the kneeling kin of the heroes knew, but for all the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia.

Slowly the Holy Ark was borne under the giant Torii, slowly and solemnly over the path leading to the Inner Sanctuary. As the Ark passed before each kneeling worshipper he spoke in spirit to the soul of his blood; embraced in spiritual communion his life-blood who had fallen fighting on the battlefield.

Borne into the Inner Sanctuary, the spirits within the Holy Ark were deified in a holy rite performed by General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine. They were now gods, to watch and guard and guide their nation in its wars. With the solemn rites over, the kin of the newly deified left for their lodgings, tired by the emotional strain they had undergone, but nevertheless filled with a new profound joy of knowing that one of their family members was now a god of the nation.

In the morning preceding the rites, the 40,000 kin of those to be deified left their lodgings while it was still early and gathered at the sacred precincts atop Kudan Hill. There they worshipped and viewed the panorama set up lining the shrine compound. The general public was not admitted; in order that the kin of those to be deified might be able to see carefully these scenes painted for them.

Greeted by Tojo

In the afternoon, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada went around and greeted these people gathered at four places near the shrine.

Today, the first day of the Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of Yasukuni Shrine will begin with the arrival of the Imperial Messenger, Court Ritualist Prince Hirokiyo Ito, with offerings for the deified souls. Preliminary rites will be held in the

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Raiders Find Our Defense Solid in Arafura Sea Area

Periodic Counter-Attacks by Enemy on Tenimber And Timor Islands Completely Frustrated as Japanese Always on the Alert for Action

Domei

AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, October 14.—Frequent attacks delivered by the enemy on Japanese-occupied islands in the Arafura Sea have been repulsed without any loss on the Japanese side.

(1) The island of Selaru in the Tenimbers was attacked by 14 bi-motor Bristol Beaufighters three times in the morning. The Japanese gave battle and repulsed the raiders. No damage was sustained. These were the first enemy attempts on the island.

(2) The same morning, five bi-motor Bristol Beaufighters came attacking Saumlakki in the Tenimber Islands. The Japanese ground force fought and drove them away without receiving any damage.

(3) The same night, two four-motor bombers visited Kupan on Timor Island. The Japanese Army and Navy Air Units at once went up and after a terrific battle repulsed the enemy before he could drop a single bomb. The Japanese suffered no damage.

The bi-motor Bristol Beaufighter is a British mid-wing double-seating land plane powered with two 1,400-horsepower air-cooled engines. Its wing span is 17.63 meters, total length 12.60 meters, total height 4.06 meters, wing area 67.73 square meters, maximum speed 531 kilometers an hour, practical ceiling 8,810 meters, absolute ceiling 11,800 meters, cruising radius 2,420 kilometers, and her armament consists of six machine-guns and two rapid-firing guns.

JAPANESE EMBASSY CREATED AT MANILA

Appointment of Ambassador And Others Revealed; Consulate Also Set

With the Philippines having proclaimed independence on Thursday, the Japanese Government established the Japanese Embassy in the Philippines the same day and appointed Shozo Murata, Special Envoy dispatched to Manila, as Ambassador to the Philippines.

The authorities announced the personnel of the Embassy and the Consulate-General in Manila as follows:

Tateo Morishige, Counselor in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, appointed as Counselor in the Embassy.

Ryu Akiyama and Shintaro Fukushima, both civil Administrators, appointed as first secretaries in the Embassy.

Hideo Sue, Secretary in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, appointed as second secretary in the Embassy.

Nisshi Sato, Hisajiro Fujita and Yoshio Kadono, all Civil Administrators, and Hideki Mazaki, Army interpreter, appointed as third secretaries in the Embassy.

Suekichi Shioya, Counselor in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, appointed as Consul General in Manila.

Tsugitaro Kihara, Civil Administrator, appointed as Consul in Manila.

WAR DECLARATION BY BADOGLIO VOID

Mere Puppets of Anti-Axis, Say Germans

Domei

BERLIN, October 13.—Regarding the declaration of war against Germany by the Badoglio regime, German Foreign Office authorities issued the following statement this afternoon:

"King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio have declared war against Germany, but as Italian troops have already been fighting the German forces in Southern Italy since several weeks ago, the declaration will cause no practical effect. It is nothing but a finishing touch to the treachery. By declaring war, they have themselves advertised that they are nothing but a puppet of the anti-Axis front and that they would not hesitate to undertake any act for their interest.

"Yet, it is very interesting that even the Soviet Government has recognized the Badoglio regime as "a common belligerent nation." This proves that the Soviet Union intends to have a voice in matters that do not directly concern her."

Army Heroes Promoted

Major-General Yadoru Arisue who met death on the front-line in the Southern Regions on August 28 of this year and Colonel Kogoro Fujii who died of illness in the Burma area on September 25 of this year were promoted by one rank, the former to Lieutenant-General and the latter to Major-General, it was announced by the War Ministry on Thursday.

NIPPON-REICH HALL HOLDS CEREMONIES

Axis Leaders Attend Completion Rites; Boltze Made Honorary Member

Ceremonies for the completion of the Japan-German Hall were held from 10:30 a.m. on Thursday with His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Patron of the Japan-Germany Society, honoring the rites with his attendance.

Also present at the ceremony held at the new three-storied, pure German style building in Samban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, were Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau, German Ambassador to Japan H. G. Stahmer, German Minister Dr. Erich Boltze, and the German Embassy's Counsellor for Cultural Affairs Reinhold Schulze. Among the other notables present were Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, Dr. Harukazu Nagaoka, and Matsuzo Nagai, all former Ambassadors to Germany, and Dr. Shigenao Konishi, former President of Kyoto Imperial University.

The rites began with the playing of Andante, of a piano quartet by Beethoven, after which Marquis Saburo Inouye, Chairman of the Japan-Germany Society, reported that he had recommended Dr. Boltze as an honorary member of the Hall.

Following a speech by Ambassador Stahmer, a report was given to the gathering concerning the granting of the degree of honorary doctor to Marquis Inouye, and the title of honorary trustee of Vienna University to Baron Takaharu Mitsui, Chairman of the Committee for the Construction of the Hall. Baron Mitsui then presented a report of what had happened in the two and a half years while the building was being erected, after which Education Minister Okabe expressed his felicitations at the completion of the edifice.

Understands Nippons Culture

"The friendship between nations," said the Education Minister, "is not possible to accomplish through mere form. There is much mutual understanding in the history of relations between Japan and Germany, and because Germany understands fully the Japanese spirit, this is shown also in cultural fields.

"Today, when the ties between Japan and Germany are growing stronger still, the opening ceremonies for the Hall indeed serve as a monument for the past century's relations between our two nations. The building will also become the foundations for eternally friendly relations between Japan and Germany."

Mr. Amau, in his address declared, "The war is now becoming further intense with America and Britain using every trick in order to attain their hope of conquering the world. In contrast with the enemy's aims, we, of the Axis, have proclaimed righteousness to the world and are fighting so that each people will be able to have its righteous place in the world. There is indeed a vast difference in the aims we hold and those of the enemy.

"The Japan-Germany Hall, for which we are holding completion

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Their Majesties Reply To Wire of Greetings From Manchou Ruler

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have graciously sent a telegram in reply to the wire of congratulations sent by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the Imperial Marriage of Her Imperial Highness Princess Shigeko Teru to His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, the Imperial Household Department announced on Thursday. His Imperial Majesty also graciously has sent a wire in answer to a similar message received from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, it was further disclosed.

MINISTER AOKI SEES BOOSTING OF ASIA SETUP

Declares P.I. Freedom Solidifies War Structure and New Order Building

REVIEWS JAPAN'S POLICIES

Indivisible Unity Perfected With Full Cooperation of 1,000,000,000 Peoples

"With the independence of the Philippines, the structure for the successful prosecution of the war and for the building up of a New Order in Greater East Asia has been solidified," declared Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in a statement issued on Thursday.

Reviewing Japan's policies toward her East Asiatic neighbors since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, Mr. Aoki went on to say that those policies, a striking manifestation of Japan's moral ideal, have shocked the enemy camp beyond measure and aroused widespread repercussions among the neutral nations.

"With the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia putting their whole energy into the war prosecution in grateful appreciation of Japan's righteous attitude," Mr. Aoki continued, "an indivisible unity of Greater East Asia has been perfected—a unity which nothing ever can destroy. Backed by this unity, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will take rapid strides."

Minister's Statement

Minister Aoki's statement in gist follows:

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and thanks to the gallant fighting by the Imperial Forces, an impregnable war footing has been firmly established in Greater East Asia.

"At the same time the necessary political setup that must be erected in parallel with military operations is rapidly being strengthened by the sincere and positive cooperation of the nations of Greater East Asia.

"Japan's avowed objective in the War of Greater East Asia is to free the 1,000,000,000 East Asiatics from Anglo-American-Dutch shackles, to enable them each to have its proper place under the Sun and to build up a New Order in East Asia in consonance with the grand ideal that guided our national founding.

"This avowed objective, to which Japan has steadily been acting up, has been fully appreciated by all the East Asiatics, and in a year after the opening of the war, the conviction arose in their minds that their welfare could be guaranteed only by the creation of a New Order in East Asia. Imbued with this conviction, they are cooperating with us, heart and soul, in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"At the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, after noting this happy

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Treaty Signed by Ambassador Murata and Minister Recto

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Two Countries Will Cooperate Closely for Successful Prosecution of War

Recognition of the new Republic of the Philippines by the Imperial Japanese Government and the signing of a Pact of Alliance between the Imperial Japanese Government and the Republic of the Philippines were announced at 7:30 p.m. Thursday by the Board of Information.

The announcement follows:

"The Philippines has proclaimed her independence today, October 14, 1943. Japan has given immediate recognition to that country, while a Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines has been signed by Mr. Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Mr. Claro M. Recto, Minister of the State and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines.

"The gist of the Pact is as follows:

"In the preamble it is stated that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the Philippines, now that Japan has decided to recognize the Philippines as an independent state, being determined that the two countries shall closely cooperate, each as good neighbor respecting the self-asserting independence of the other, to establish a Greater East Asia based on justice, thereby contributing to the peace of the world and being determined firmly and unshakably to eradicate all sources of evil in the way, have resolved for that purpose to conclude a Pact of Alliance.

"In the Articles it is stipulated that:

"1. There will be between the two countries perpetual relations of good neighbor and amity on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territories.

"2. The two countries will closely cooperate on matters, political, economic and military for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"3. The two countries will closely cooperate with each other for the establishment of a Greater East Asia.

"4. The matters of detail necessary for the execution of the present Pact will be determined through consultations between the authorities concerned of the two countries.

"5. The Pact will come into force as from the date on which the two countries shall have completed the ratification of the Pact.

"6 The Pact will be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications will be exchanged at Manila as soon as possible.

"There are, moreover, Terms of Understanding attached to this Pact, as follows:

"The principal modality of the close military cooperation for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia shall be that the Philippines will afford all kinds of facilities for the military actions to be undertaken by Japan and that both Japan and the Philippines will closely cooperate with each other in order to safeguard the territorial integrity and the independence of the Philippines."

Iguchi Assumes New Post

Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Foreign Office Publicity Affairs, concurrently assumed the post of Secretary in the Board of Information on Thursday.

Star That Shone on Japan 2,600 Years Ago Shines Over P.I. When Freedom Declared

The same Southern Cross that shone upon the sky of Japan 2,600 years ago when the Empire of Japan was founded shone over the Philippines on October 14 when the declaration of independence was promulgated.

This had been predicted by Engineer Takeo Takagi of the Osaka Municipal Electrical Science Hall Wednesday when he pointed out that the same star would be located to the south of the sun exactly at noon on October 12, the constellation of the northern hemisphere 2,600 years ago and that on that day coinciding except for a slide of about 10 degrees owing to the annual difference in the earth's axis.

As it shone at noon the star could not be seen but it was felt highly symbolical that a star of such historic association should have been situated over the Philippines on precisely its Independence Day.

Laurel's Inaugural Speech Emphasizes United Front

President Outlines Fundamental Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Policies of New Republic; Self-Sufficiency Stressed

Domei

MANILA, October 14.—Addressing the Filipino people on the occasion of his inauguration, President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines, this morning, outlined the basic policies of the new Government established today, calling upon the people to present "a compact, undivided front to all the vital issues of the day to erect the foundations of a strong and enduring Republic."

Expressing confidence that the people will rise as one man to meet the challenge, President Laurel asserted, "God helping, we shall march with steady, resolute steps forward without doubt, vacillation or fear."

"This hour of fulfillment of the supreme aspirations of the people," the President said, does not lessen our acknowledgment before the world of our debt of honor to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan for ordaining the sacred war and hastening the day of our national deliverance."

In strong, emphatic words that thrilled the millions that heard the new President through the microphone and radio, President Laurel plainly outlined the fundamental political, economic, cultural and social policies of the new Republic.

"Our first and foremost duty as a free and independent nation," he said, "is to maintain peace and order within our borders." He added that in order to realize this, the new Administration shall be committed to the training, equipping and support of an enlarged constabulary force strong enough to cope with any untoward situation which might arise.

Self-Sufficiency Stressed

He stated that economically, the new nation must become self-sufficient to meet all internal needs. He continued, "Then, we must turn our attention to the demands of heavy industry and explore possibilities of exports to other members of the Sphere of those raw materials which we have in exchange for goods which we cannot locally produce, adjust the internal set-up of the Asiatic bloc and thus contribute our share to the realization of the noble purpose of common prosperity."

Pointing out that the common denominator in economic rehabilitation is hard work, President Laurel said, "Our political emancipation would be vain and illusory if we didn't at the same time work out our economic salvation. He stated that hand-in-hand with national self-sufficiency, the new Government will look after individual welfare of the poorer elements in the prosecution of a humane policy. Laissez-faire and "rugged individualism", he said, are things of the past and the slogan should no longer be, "Live and let live," but, "Help live so that the Government may bring about happiness and well-being, if not of all, at least of the greatest number."

He stated that, at the same time, there was need of awakening the moral consciousness of the people so that they would be able to face the new responsibilities with added vigor and enthusiasm. He declared, "We should evolve a new type of citizen who would be ready and willing to subordinate himself to the larger and more vital interests of the State. The Constitution guarantees to every man a modicum of personal liberty essential to enjoyment of relative contentment and happiness. But more transcendent than his privileges are the duties which each individual owes to the State."

Must Renovate Education

Turning to the educational policy of the new Republic, President Laurel emphasized that the educational system must be renovated and due emphasis placed on moral objectives as laid down in the Constitution. "Character formation shall be the mainspring of all educational enterprises, born from the realization that scholarship destitute of character is worthless," he said, adding, "We can combat the excessive materialism that we inherited from the West only by turning to the spiritual ways of the East where we rightfully belong."

He said that since it is the constitutional duty of every citizen to render personal military or civil service, the State may furnish necessary preparatory training dovetailed to its requirements and the individual is duty-bound to submit to instructions so prescribed. He pointed out, "Only by strengthening the moral fiber of our youths and casting it into a heroic mold shall the soft metal of the minds harden into maturity indelibly impressed with unswerving devotion to the country that gave them birth." He stated at the same time that education in the schools must be correlated with and supplemented by wholesome and substantial home life in order to afford the young a practical pattern of behavior and a working demonstration of group cohesiveness. He described the family as "a basic unit of society and the breakdown of family can only result in disintegration of society."

He declared that in the field of science and medicine the new administration shall shape forces of environment and education so that propagation of health and intelligence may outrun the reproduction of disease and ignorance. Pledging the Administration to a service to the people regardless of any obstacle, President Laurel quoted from Bonifacio's fiery statement, "The welfare of the people is the supreme purpose of all governments on earth. People is all: blood, life, wealth and strength; all is people."

One Political Party

Stating that political consolidation is necessary to the integration of political, economic and social life, the President pointed out, "Political parties have divided us in the past and we should avoid recurrence of the sad experience. I shall stand for no political party while I hold the rudder of the Ship of State. We must serve only one master—our country; we must follow only one voice—voice of the people. We must have only one party, the people's party, a party that would stand for peace, for reconstruction, for sound national economy, for social reform, for elevation of the masses, for creation of a new world order."

Further stressing the need for unity among the people, President Laurel called upon the Filipinos to rally around the four-square rallying points of—flag, constitution, national anthem and the President of the Republic.

Expressing confidence that the people will meet the challenge of the tasks facing the new Republic, he concluded, "The Government which we established under the Constitution is our own Government; it will be officered and manned by our own people; the problems it will face will be our own problems. We shall encounter difficulties greater than any we have ever faced in national history. But together, we will work hard, work still harder, work with all our might and work as we have never worked before .... in single purpose and common determination to make our independence stable, lasting and real."

PEERS SEND GREETINGS

Count Matsudaira Cables Congratulatory Message

The House of Peers, in the name of its President, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira cabled the following congratulatory message to the Philippines on the occasion of her independence on Thursday:

"The Philippine Republic has proclaimed independence, thus attaining her long cherished desire. This is a matter for genuine congratulation. I, representing the House of Peers, hereby express profound congratulations and also hope that the new Republic will forge ahead to become a prosperous and deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Imperial Government's Statement Hails Historic Event

ROOT EVILS REMOVED

Hopes Nations of Greater East Asia Will March on Vigorously Toward Victory

Immediate recognition by Japan of the new Republic of the Philippines, whose independence was proclaimed on Thursday, and the signing by her of a Pact of Alliance with the new member of the family of Greater East Asia nations were revealed in a statement issued by the Imperial Japanese Government 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

The Government statement, made public by the Board of Information Thursday afternoon, described the realization of the age-long aspirations of the Filipino people through 400 years of rule by alien countries as a "matter of deep gratification to Japan for the sake of the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia and the permanent welfare of the world."

Text of the statement follows:

"Having realized her age-long aspirations on this day, October 14, 1943, the Philippines has proclaimed her independence both at home and abroad. Japan has, therefore, immediately accorded recognition and has signed with her a Pact of Alliance.

"During 400 years of rule by alien countries, the desire of the Philippines for independence has been most intense. The independence, the promise for which the Philippines had at last obtained from the United States after many years of effort, was one which would have benefitted only the United States and would not have been real independence—a fact well-known to the Filipinos. However, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the influence of the United States was speedily expelled from the Philippines and in the short space of less than two years the day of real independence, for which the Filipinos have long aspired, has arrived. It is indeed a source of profound joy to Japan, intending as she does to eradicate the age-old root evils in East Asia and establishing a new order founded upon ethical principles.

"In Greater East Asia, the Republic of China, Thailand and Burma are already marching vigorously forward in close cooperation with Japan for the successful prosecution of the common war, while Manchoukuo, one in virtue and mind with Japan, is devoting her total strength in her cooperation with us. At such an auspicious juncture has the Philippines joined our ranks. The countries and peoples of Greater East Asia have thus, all of them, solidified their immutable unity, each manifesting its natural and special characteristics. This is a matter of deep gratification to Japan for the sake of the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia and the permanent welfare of the world.

"The Imperial Japanese Government wish once again to express their profound felicitations on the independence of the Philippines and, in confident expectation that the various countries of Greater East Asia, cooperating with each other in a spirit of mutual help and mutual trust and mutually respecting their independence, will march forward vigorously toward glorious victory in the war and toward the happy consummation of the establishment of Greater East Asia, thereby attaining the great ideal of co-prosperity of all nations, hereby make universally known their convictions."

85 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, October 13.—In the battle staged yesterday in the Eastern Front, German forces shot down 85 Soviet planes while the Germans lost two planes, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced this noon.

Yoshizawa, Decoux Confer

Domei

HANOI, October 14—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to Hanoi, conferred with Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China, yesterday.

Minister Aoki Sees Boosting Of Asia Setup

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trend in Greater East Asia, reiterated the policies of the Imperial Government toward our neighbors in East Asia. These policies have found rapid expression in the independence of Burma, in the treaty concerning the incorporation of new territories into Thailand, in the inauguration of a system under which Indonesians are allowed to take part in administration, and now in the glorious independence of the Philippines. We can well imagine the joy and emotion of the Filipino people who have realized their long-cherished aspiration and have set a gigantic step forward as a powerful member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"With the independence of the Philippines, the structure for the successful prosecution of the war and for the building up of a New Order in Greater East Asia has been solidified.

"I shall now proceed to a brief review of the prevailing situation in the various regions of Greater East Asia. Looking at Manchoukuo, we find that marvelous progress has been made in her activities, political, economic and in every other direction during the decade that has followed her national founding. This is an eloquent testimony to the fact that the ideal, "Japan and Manchoukuo should share one virtue and one mind," has been fully grasped by the Government and people of that country. By developing still further her big iron and other heavy industries and by increasing food production on her vast, fertile soil, Manchoukuo is giving us unstinted collaboration.

Foe Influence Wiped Out

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influences in China were completely wiped out and Sino-Japanese relations entered an epochal stage. Spurred by the burning conviction that "there can be no rehabilitation of China without the construction of a New Asia," the National Government at Nanking declared war on the United States and Britain at the beginning of this year. Simultaneously with this, Japan propelled her new China policy in conformity with the new situation in Sino-Japanese relations.

"Japan's new China policy found rapid expression in a series of moves, such as the retrocession of the concessions in China, the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, the transfer of taxation rights, the transfer of enemy properties, cooperation in the National Government's economic policies, etc. By these moves on Japan's part, China has been enabled to attain autonomy to which she has aspired for the last 100 years. This autonomy has, naturally, greatly strengthened the National Government's political power, and Sino-Japanese collaboration is becoming closer than ever.

"President Wang Ching-wei and other leaders of the Nanking Government, in full appreciation of Japan's true intentions and pledged to march forward toward the successful prosecution of the war and Greater East Asia building, have been expending unstinted efforts for the maintenance of peace and order, uplift of national morale and productivity expansion with a view to perfecting the war footing.

Cooperating Positively

"Not only that, but the intelligentsia and the general populace of China, in response to Japan's intention to assist in the perfecting of China's autonomy and independence, have been showing a growing tendency to cooperate positively with us.

"Thailand has been cooperating heart and soul with Japan in the military, political, economic and all other fields ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Japan, on her part, has assisted Thailand in the attainment of the latter's long-cherished aspiration, as witness the recent conclusion of the treaty providing for the incoporation into Thai territory of the four Malai and two Shan states. With their national prestige thus enhanced, the Thais, under the able leadership of Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, have been carrying out the revamping of the domestic structure.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Burma, in full appreciation of Japan's real aims, gladly took sides with us. This was only to be expected seeing that Burma had been keeping up a bloody struggle against the British for years. Burma's national reconstruction progressed apace and culminated in her independence on August 1, this year.

"The reborn Burma, true to the spirits that guided her national founding, declared war upon the United States and Britain on the first day of her independence and proclaimed herself to be a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Having perfected a simple but vigorous administrative structure, Burma is keeping up a spirited march forward under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of State. Her total national strength is dedicated to the prosecution of the war.

"The incorporation into Burmese territory of Shan and Karenni and, with it, the acquisition of additional manpower strength is spurring the progress of the re-born Burma.

"Under the stimulus of Burma's rise, the Indian independence movement has been greatly intensified. This is only to be expected.

"Simultaneously with Burma's independence, measures were instituted by Japan to inaugurate the participation of native inhabitants of Java in politics. This was the fruition of the sincere cooperation offered by the Javanese populace since the advance of the Imperial Forces. With the recent establishment of the Central Administrative Council, Java's reconstruction work is expected to make rapid progress.

"Similarly, a system of allowing the participation of native inhabitants in administrative affairs was established in North Borneo and Malai on October 1 and 2, respectively.

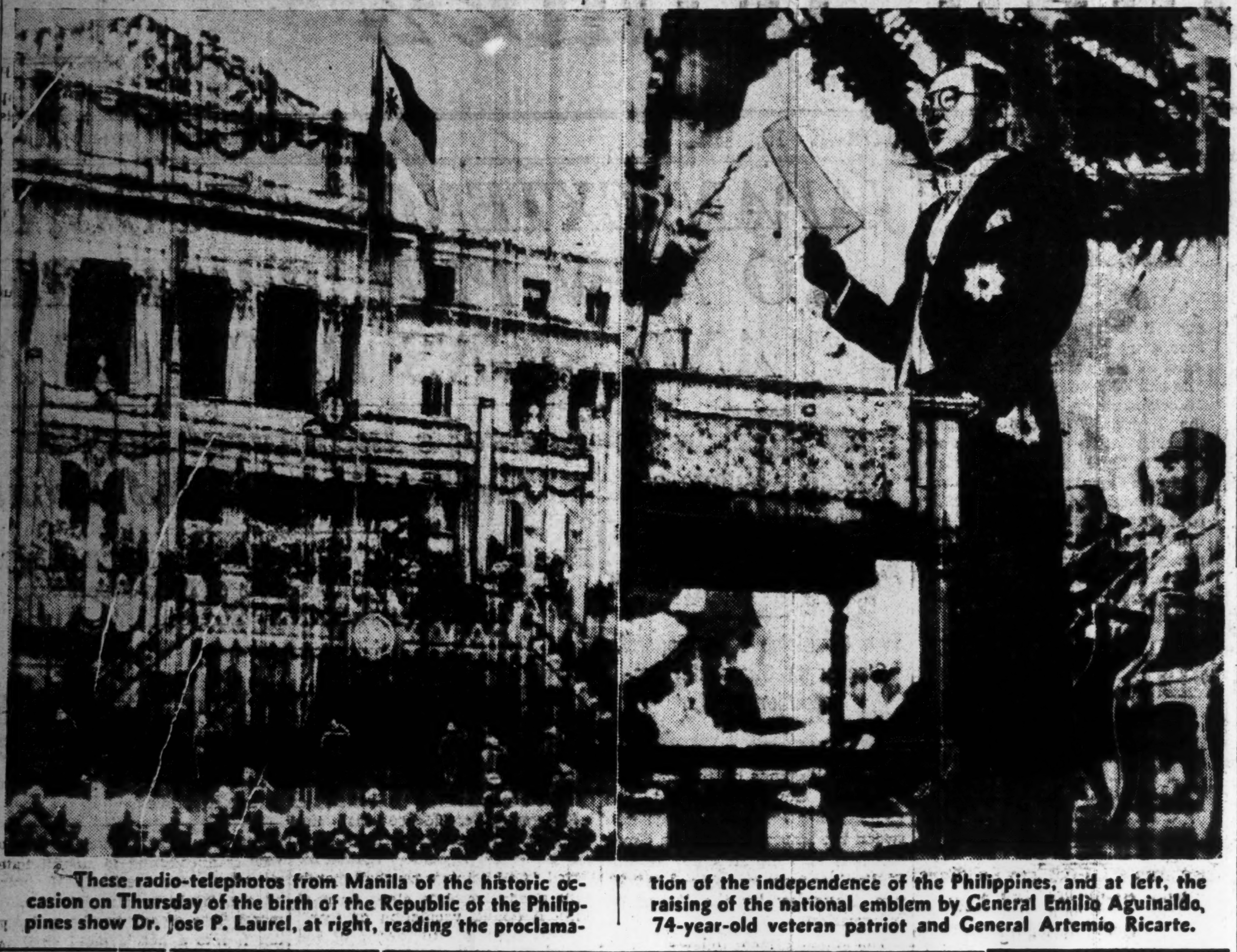
"All these measures have great significance as marking a definite stage in the work of construction in the South.

"Today, the Philippines declared independence as the second independent State to be born since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Freed from 40-year old American oppression, the re-born Philippines has set a robust step forward as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, determined to create a New Order based on morality.

"The independence of the Philippines must come as a fatal blow to the tenacious American propaganda of deception. We express our respect to the Filipinos for their real awakening to East Asia consciousness and extend our hearty congratulations.

"With the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia putting their whole energy into the war prosecution in grateful appreciation of Japan's righteous attitude, an indivisible and indestructible unity of Greater East Asia has been perfected. Backed by this unity, the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will take rapid strides."

New Republic of Philippines Is Ushered In



These radio-telephotos from Manila of the historic occasion on Thursday of the birth of the Republic of the Philippines show Dr. Jose P. Laurel, at right, reading the proclamation of the independence of the Philippines, and at left, the raising of the national emblem by General Emilio Aguinaldo, 74-year-old veteran patriot and General Artemio Ricarte.

19,992 Heroes Deified in Rite On Kudan Hill

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Inner Sanctuary at 8 a.m. with Chief Priest General Suzuki presiding and Army and Navy officials attending.

At 8:30 a.m. Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Tojo, Navy Minister Shimada, General Kenji Doihara, Chairman of the Grand Festival Committee, officials of the Army and Navy, officials of the Chokunin and Sonin ranks, and representatives of the Units to which those deified belonged will assemble.

Imperial Messenger Prince Itb will arrive at 9 a.m. He will proceed to the Inner Sanctuary, where he will present offerings and read a message. After the Imperial Messenger offers a branch of a sacred tree, those attending the rites will do likewise.

Army, Navy Units to Attend

From 9:30 a.m. a Navy Unit led by Commander Okano and an Army Unit led by Major-General Yamaji will worship at the shrine.

On this day the kin of the deified from Gifu, Aichi, and Shizuoka will be allowed to enter the Inner Sanctuary and commune with the newly deified spirits.

Nippon-Reich Hall Holds Ceremonies

(Continued From Page 1)

rites today, will be the cradle that will rear the great cultural ideals stipulated in the cultural pact between Japan and Germany, and it is also a monument in the cultural coordination of the two nations.

"The Hall also symbolizes the greatest spiritual union of the great power of the East and that of the West. To win this great war, we must not only win in the armed struggle but also in the cultural conflict. This building stands as if prophesizing glorious victory.

"In expressing my felicitations for the completion of this building, I wish to state that the responsibilities it holds are great, and hope sincerely that it will attain its mission in bringing into reality the lofty ideals of Japan and Germany".

After Mr. Amau's address, the piano quartet played the Grave, and Allegro ma non troppo, of a Beethoven quartet, and with all those present at attention, His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Fushimi left at 11:45 a.m.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 13

On the Dnieper the enemy with strong forces attacked the bridgehead of Saparoshje and our positions in the sector southeast of Kiev all day yesterday. In heavy fighting all enemy attacks were repulsed and 137 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

All points where the enemy succeeded in making local dents were sealed off. At the mouth of the Prjipet and south of Gomel, German panzer forces and grenadiers in counter-attacks retook several inhabited places during the previous day.

North of Gomel and west of Smolensk the Soviets with concentrated forces made fresh attempts at breaking through. In embittered fighting our troops achieved another full defensive success.

Livelier local fighting activity is reported from other sectors of the front, especially from the sector north of the Sea of Azov and southwest of Velikije Luki.

Altogether 142 Soviet aircraft were downed by German fighters and anti-aircraft guns on October 11 and 12. Six German aircraft are missing.

At the southern Italian front the artillery activity on both sides was considerably increased yesterday. Several local attacks of the Anglo-American forces in the Volturno sector and in the southern Apennines were repulsed with heavy casualties for the enemy.

In the Mediterranean the Luftwaffe with telling effect attacked an enemy island base and made an effective night attack on the harbor and airdrome of Ajaccio.

BUDDHIST INSTITUTE SET

F.I.C. to Foster Study of Hinayana Buddhism in Cambodia

Domei

SAIGON, October 13—With a view to fostering the religion of the Cambodians who are believers of Hinayana Buddhism, the Governor-General of French Indo-China Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, decided to reorganize and expand the Buddhist Research Institute in Cambodia, which was established in accordance with the Government-General's recent policy respecting customs and traditions of various races under its jurisdiction.

Hail to the Prosperous Future of the Philippines

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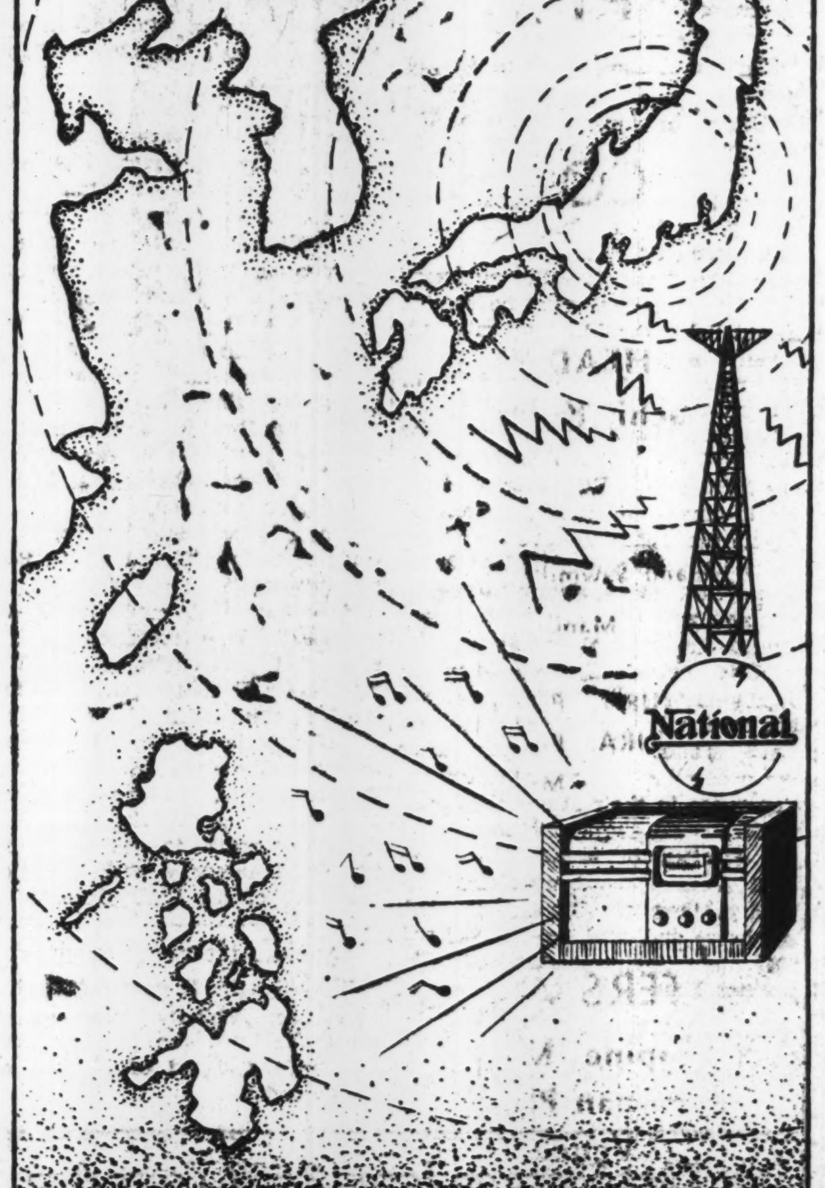

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Philippines Looked to Nippon for Aid in Revolution

Activities of Ponce Meet With Success as High and Low in Japan Voice Hearty Support for Filipinos in Struggle

That the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines turned from the very beginning to Japan for aid and support is well borne out in the mission of Mariano Ponce who was sent to this country in June, 1898. The Filipino agent's visit aroused this nation to enthusiasm in backing the glorious fight being waged in the Islands for independence.

At that time, Japan had just emerged from comparative obscurity to a place among the powers of the world. The Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) which ended the Sino-Japanese War gave her not only territorial possessions but also an international prestige enjoyed by no other Oriental country. During the negotiations of the treaty, when Japan proposed to annex Formosa as a spoil of war, Spain was the only country which protested. This incurred the displeasure of the Japanese Government. These events were not concealed from the Filipinos who had been following closely the career of Japan since the founding of the Katipunan and this feeling of animosity against Spain was capitalized by the Filipinos. Hence, Mariano Ponce was sent to Japan to secure what material aid he could for the struggling Filipinos.

Agent Given Big Mission

Mariano Ponce arrived at Tokyo on June 29, 1898. To guide his activities, he brought with him certain instructions as follows:

First, to study the general foreign policy of Japan—the degree of relations which she maintains with the principal nations of Europe and America.

Second, to study her Asiatic Policy—her future aspirations with respect to the Far East.

Third, to find out the opinion of the Japanese Government on the present Philippine conflict; to win her over to our side in such a way as to favor Philippine independence.

Fourth, to find out what the Japanese Government thinks of America's intervention in the Philippine question—what she thinks about the Filipinos giving help to the Yankees, and if she is not aware of the true sentiments and aspirations of the Filipinos; to give information of the facts with reference thereto. Upon this basis, to inquire what aid Japan would be able to extend to the Filipinos to realize these aspirations.

Fifth, to ask for and beseech Japanese aid which may consist, among other things, in the form of loans of money, secret expedition of arms, diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries especially with America in the sense that these countries recognize the capacity of the Filipinos for independence; that Japan shall commit herself to protect that independence by all necessary means in case of need, with a view of establishing an alliance of friendship as soon as Philippine independence is definitely established.

Sixth, if the protection of the Japanese Government is sought, the conditions prerequisite thereto must be carefully studied. These conditions must not be accepted if they are prejudicial to the Philippines or if they are not within the means of the Philippine Government. Before making definite commitments on these points, and in case of doubt, the Revolutionary Government or its representative abroad must be consulted.

Seventh, to file a protest with the Japanese Government in case America should declare her intention of colonizing or annexing the Philippines, and through Japan, to ask other nations to commit themselves against America's ambition. In an extreme case, to ask for Japanese armed intervention, in which case, the conditions specified in Instruction 6 should be followed as closely as possible.

Eighth, to inform the various diplomatic delegations and the Revolutionary Government of all steps taken in order that the proper instructions shall be issued.

Ninth, to collect all data pertinent to the object of their mission, compile them and incorporate them in a memorial which shall be presented to the Government in order to facilitate the solution of problems which may be presented for solution.

Tenth, to make all necessary reservations in all negotiations and transactions.

Japan Financially Depleted

Ponce realized that Japan was beset with financial troubles as a result of the Sino-Japanese War. The Chinese campaign had drained her treasury and consumed her supplies of war materials. She was so exhausted that when the three European Powers presented a joint note to Tokyo demanding that the territories ceded to Japan on the mainland of China should not be permanently occupied, she had not enough strength to oppose such a coalition.

This event prevented Japan from giving material aid to the Filipinos. But it increased the feeling of animosity which the Japanese felt towards the Europeans in East Asia and lent impetus to the spread of the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics." The Japanese and the Filipinos felt that they were brothers in misfortune, and this formed a basis of common friendship between these two peoples during that crucial period of the Philippine Revolution.

Upon the arrival of Ponce, there was a change in the Cabinet. Count Okuma was appointed Premier, the other members being Count Itagaki, Minister of the Interior; Matsuda Masahisa, Minister of Finance; Ohashi Gitetsu, Minister of Justice; Hayashi Yuzo, Minister of Communications; Oishi Masami, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Ozaki Yukio, Minister of Public Instruction; Katsura Taro, Minister of War and Count Saigo, Minister of the Navy.

The new set-up was a coalition Cabinet, being a joint leadership of the Shimpoto (Progressive) and the Jiyuto (Liberal) headed by Counts Okuma and Itagaki respectively. They assumed office on June 30, 1898, or the day following Ponce's arrival in Japan. There were minor political parties such as the Daido (Unionist) headed by the late Baron Goto and later by Soejima, the Seinen-Jiyuto (Young Liberal) headed by the famous politician Kono Hironaka, the Jitsugyo-sha (Commercial) headed by Shibusawa, and the Churitsu-ha (neutral) presided over by Shiba, and a few others.

Count Okuma was a Filipinologist and believed in the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics." The Cabinet was well posted on what was transpiring in the Philippine Islands. Such circumstances facilitated the work of Mariano Ponce.

The Government tackled each important problem confronting the country through a commission. For instance the commission dealing with Philippine affairs was composed of five members; namely, (1) Mr. Komura, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, chairman, (2) Colonel Fukushima, member of the General Staff of the Imperial Army, (3) Mr. Takehisa, Vice-Governor of Yokohama, (4) Mr. Ikeyama, Superintendent of the port of Yokohama, and (5) Mr. Wada, also of the General Staff of the Imperial Army. Mr. Wada and Colonel Fukushima were residents of Tokyo while Messrs. Takehisa and Ikeyama were from Yokohama.

Commission Chosen

The commission had previously appointed two persons to go to Manila to deal with the revolutionary leaders. These were Commander Akashi and Captain Tokisawa. The Commission confirmed the statement of Captain Tokisawa, to General Aguinaldo that Japan was interested in helping the cause of the Philippine Revolution. They agreed to submit to the proper authorities the advisability of lending to the Philippine Revolutionary Government 200,000 rifles which were not used by the Japanese Army. It was agreed that they would discuss the matter with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs who was the Chairman of the Commission.

Unlike Agoncillo, Ponce conducted his mission by individually interviewing the members of the Japanese commission in their homes.

Ponce presented his case as a friend and citizen of the Philippines although he did not conceal the fact that he was the accredited "diplomatic agent" of the Philippine Revolutionary Government. He did not address a note to the Japanese Foreign Office for the presentation of his credentials nor did he file a formal protest of any kind until he had sounded the opinion of Japanese officials.

At that period, Japan was fighting against the extraterritorial rights of foreign powers. Ponce had to stay in Yokohama in order to avoid any possible complications, for the Spaniards were spying on his activities in Tokyo. The Spanish embassy being at Tokyo, it was feared that once the Spanish Ambassador exercised jurisdiction over the person of Filipinos, the Japanese Government would find it difficult to intervene. That the Spanish Government had the intention of repatriating the Filipinos in Japan is shown by a letter of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to the Spanish Ambassador at Tokyo.

"... It would, therefore, be convenient to obtain the repatriation of those Filipino 'laborantes,' placing them in my charge through the consul ..."

After a few days in Japan, Ponce discovered that practically all Japanese public men and the press sided with the Filipinos. One of the arguments presented by Ponce before Japanese officials was that the Japanese and the Filipinos belonged to the same racial stock. This argument struck home among the Japanese.

Many Notables Friendly

Among the friends of Philippine independence were Count Okuma, Marquis Ito, Inagaki Manjiro, Baron Kato, Mr. Ariga, Mr. Hoshi, Mr. Yamagata, Mr. Fujita and legions of others aside from the members of the commission.

Count Inagaki was the Japanese Minister to Siam and an authority on Oriental questions. He was the Secretary of the "Toyokyokai" or Oriental Society, an organization devoted to the promotion of the homogeneity of Orientals or Asiatics. He was the author of a book printed in London entitled, "Japan and the Pacific and a Japanese View of the Far Eastern Question." Mariano Ponce became a member of the "Toyokyokai." Subsequently, Galicano Apacible was also admitted to membership.

As already stated, Count Okuma, who headed the new Cabinet, was a liberal statesman. Marquis Ito, later Prince Ito, was the framer of the Japanese Constitution, and the administrator of Korea. Messrs. Ariga and Hoshi were diplomats. Baron Kato was also a diplomat and a statesman. Mr. Yamagata was a publisher, being the editor of the "Yorozu Choho". The latter received a medal from General Aguinaldo for services rendered as a newspaper correspondent during the Philippine Revolution.

Colonel Fukushima, a member of the Commission on the Philippines, was an authority on military questions, having crossed Siberia on horseback from Berlin, and his book on military affairs was widely read among the military class.

Despite the efforts of numerous friends of Philippine independence in Japan, Mariano Ponce faced many difficulties among which were the financial troubles of the Empire as a result of the Sino-Japanese War and the general impression that the United States had the intention of annexing the Philippines. The attention of the Government was directed principally to financial questions. The presence of America, furthermore, prevented Japan from formulating a definite Philippine policy. During this period, Japan was proposing a revision of her treaties with foreign powers, especially those which granted to the nationals of treaty powers extraterritorial rights, and she therefore did not consider it advisable to alienate the friendship of the United States.

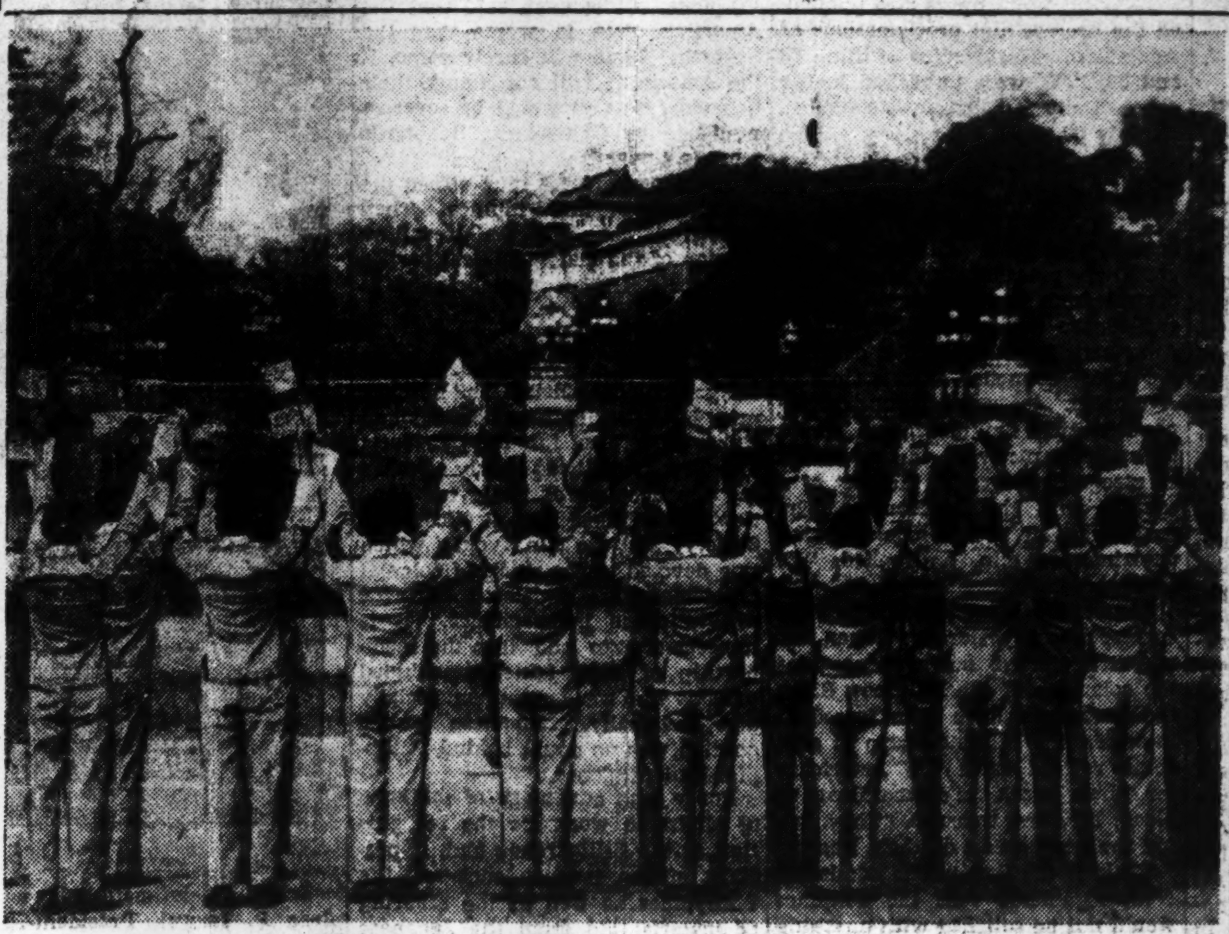
When a telegram was received from Felipe Agoncillo to the effect that America would return the Philippines to Spain, Mr. Ikeyama was of the opinion that the time had come when Japan should materially aid the Philippines. Colonel Fukushima advised Ponce to present his credentials in proper form and to formulate his petition or memorial in writing.

Agoncillo Arrives

On November 8, 1898, Gregorio Agoncillo of the Hongkong Junta arrived in Japan with the necessary credentials. These credentials were presented to the Foreign Office in Tokyo. No audience was accorded

(Continued on Page 4)

Filipino Students Here Jubilant



To celebrate the independence of the Philippines, 27 Filipino students studying at the International Student Institute at Meguro, Tokyo, proceeded to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Thursday and paid their respects.

Japanese Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

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P.I. Looked to Nippon For Aid in Revolution

(Continued From Page 3)

Ponce because he did not represent a duly recognized entity.

Japanese officials, however, became more articulate upon the receipt of a copy of the protocol of August 12, 1898, the fifth clause of which reads as follows:

"In order to negotiate the Treaty of Peace, each of the belligerents appoints a Committee, consisting of not more than five persons who will meet at Paris not later than the first of October next."

The Shimpoto, headed by Count Okuma, vigorously criticized the proposal of leaving the decision on the Philippine question to the belligerents without the intervention of Japan. Mr. Hoshi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, who had previously protested against the possible occupation of the Philippines by the United States, was of the opinion that Japan should send delegates to Paris to intervene in the settlement of the Philippine question.

The Japanese Government felt that any agreement arrived at with respect to a country at her very door was a matter of serious concern to her. Mr. Hoshi had gone home to Japan to campaign for the sending of delegates to Paris. The newspapers came out unanimously with the suggestion that the Philippine Islands should be given her independence as the best possible solution to the Philippine question.

The statement of Admiral Dewey in his report to the Navy Department of the United States, and published in the New York Herald, to the effect that the insurgents of the Philippines "are more capable of self-government than are the insurgents of Cuba" was given wide publicity in Japan.

In the Revue Diplomatique, Mr. Ariga, a Japanese diplomat, stated that it was preferable to have the Philippines returned to Spain than to see them occupied by the Americans. Like Mr. Hoshi, he was of the opinion that Japan should intervene in the peace settlements.

Japan Should Intervene

A few weeks after the outbreak of hostilities between the Americans and the Filipinos, Marquis Ito, ex-premier and one of the most powerful politicians in Japan, said that the time had come for Japan to intervene in the Philippine question. He stated that it was imperative for Japan to counsel with America so that the latter should change her Philippine policy in such a way that Philippine independence might be realized, if the Filipinos were unwilling to accept any other solution and were ready to defend that independence at all cost. He communicated with prominent Americans to this effect.

High and responsible government officials were not the only ones who were actively interested in the Philippine problem. Japanese newspapers, such as the Fuji Shimbun, Asahi Shimbun, China Shimbun, Yorozu Choho, Nichi Nichi, Japan Daily Mail, Japan Daily Advertiser, Hochi Shimbun, Nippon, Keikwa-Nippo, and many others were openly for the independence of the Filipinos.

The Yorozu Choho which had always advocated Philippine independence was the organ of the political party to which Marquis Ito belonged. The Hochi Shimbun was the organ of the Jiyuto headed by Count Itagaki. This paper stressed the necessity of Japanese intervention in the peace settlements between the United States and Spain.

Mr. Inukai, successor to Count Okuma as head of the Shimpoto, in an interview with Mariano Ponce, was of the opinion that the Filipinos should not yield to the demands of the Americans.

When Marquis Ito, as diplomatic agent of Japan, proposed to take steps to intervene in the Philippine question, most of the Japanese newspapers were with him.

The Japan Daily Mail, dated November 7, 1898, had this to say on the Philippine question:

"The time has come when Japan must form a definite resolution about the Philippines and make her voice heard distinctly. America's procedure is by no means in strict conformity with the dictates of right. The relations of amity that exist between Japan and the United States are not different from those that exist between Japan and Spain. It does not become a great power to take advantage of the state of exhaustion to which another country has been reduced by a long war that the former fomented. America's demand for the cession of the whole of the Philippines cannot be reconciled with the principles of international morality."

Japanese newspapers also published the decrees and proclamations of Aguinaldo. The decrees of June 23 and 30, 1898, were published in the Japan Daily Advertiser, Yokohama, on July 30, 1898.

Press Reaction Good

Its issue of October 5, 1898, says:

". . . .The Filipinos demand recognition of their belligerency as a condition precedent to their withdrawal from the territory (Manila) and ignore the impossibility of the Americans granting such a demand. A Filipino councilor, who is close to Aguinaldo, informed your correspondent that the insurgents would insist upon receiving the assurance of recognition even at the cost of a conflict with the Americans. The uselessness of such a course being explained to him, he replied, 'We can only die.'

"Aguinaldo himself said to your correspondent yesterday: 'When the rebellion started, independence was the sole idea of the Filipinos. Since the Americans have been forced to interfere, the Filipinos hope to gain some reward from the Americans for their work and sacrifices of blood, life, and treasure. They live for the recognition of their liberty.'

"This is the first public admission from Aguinaldo that the Filipinos would not be satisfied with anything less than absolute independence."

Still more interesting is the editorial published by the Yorozu Choho, official organ of Marquis Ito, on the much-vaunted "glorious victory" of Admiral Dewey. It is entitled "Admiral Dewey's Belief in a Divine Power" and reads in part as follows:

". . . . If it was Divine Providence, as Admiral Dewey believes and also every God-fearing people does, that he and his men escaped unhurt, while the loss on the side of the Spaniards was so heavy, will not the same Providence deal in a similar way with the Americans? Forgetting the immortal declaration of their forefathers, that all men are created equal, and contrary to their promise that they do not fight for territorial aggrandizement, they wish to annex the Philippine Islands and make slaves of their inhabitants. The Filipinos are in every way fitted to govern themselves and they crave for independence at the risk of their lives. Whereas the Americans, turning a deaf ear to all their protests and supplications, seek to establish their rule over them, and when they refuse to obey, they slaughter them by the thousands. In fact, the Americans are repeating what the Spaniards did towards the poor Filipinos. It is even said that the American rule is worse than the Spanish. Time will surely come, if the Americans will not change their behavior, then they will be severely punished by God as the Spaniards were last year."

These newspapers thus voiced the sentiments of the Filipinos. They registered not only the prevailing opinion of the major political parties in Japan but popular opinion as well.

Freedom Move Backed

Not only the newspapers, prominent government officials, and military men, but scientific organizations and clubs were also for independence. The Toyokyokai was openly advocating the doctrine of "Asia for Asiatics." The Keizai Kyokai (Economic Society) and the Min-Kyokai, which was devoted to the study of colonial problems, were registered in favor of Philippine independence. It is unnecessary to add that the membership of these societies included persons who were prominent socially and politically. Japanese public opinion was no doubt behind Philippine independence.

Ponce took advantage of this state of affairs to work for the recognition of the belligerency and, if possible, of the independence of the Philippines as well as the securing of material aid from the Japanese Government. The only obstacle which could not be overcome was the presence of the Americans in the Philippines. This, however, did not prevent the export from Japan of large quantities of arms and ammunition to the Philippines which was done practically under the protection of the Japanese Government.

The personal contacts which the Filipino agents had with prominent Japanese citizens as well as with public officials were largely responsible for winning the Japanese to the Filipino cause. However, the desire of the Government of Japan to win America's favor in her campaign to secure treaty revision, prevented her from taking positive steps looking towards the recognition of Philippine independence.

That the Philippines won legions of friends from all quarters is beyond cavil. The politically powerful, the diplomats, the military, the press, the "Soshis," the masses—all were for Philippine independence.

Interview With Dr. Jose P. Laurel

By KI KIMURA

I had an intimate talk with Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the Philippines, during his short stay in Tokyo recently. With the exception of Government officials and newspapermen, I was the only civilian who had the pleasure of meeting the Filipino leader.

A friend told me that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo had asked Dr. Laurel if he was aware of the fact that he was being featured in a series of articles appearing in one of the Japanese dailies. Dr. Laurel replied: "Yes, I am reading them."

From this I gather that Prime Minister Tojo was alluding to my story entitled "Lawyer Laurel" appearing in the evening edition of the Asahi and which was translated into English for publication in the Nippon Times.

Dr. Laurel shuns applause and popular acclaim and, for this reason, the Japanese people in general knew little about him. Thus when he was elected President-Elect, the majority of the Japanese were surprised, and deep interest in him was awakened.

In order to introduce Dr. Laurel to the public, I decided that the most effective thing was to write about him. In this respect I was fortunate because a friend of mine, Mr. Minoru Izawa, who has known Dr. Laurel since 1932, was in possession of two pamphlets written by Dr. Laurel dealing with the Tacloban and the Hosho Maru cases. I borrowed both of them for use in building up my story. If my literary effort has gained the merit of Dr. Laurel, I will feel that I have been amply compensated for my efforts.

On October 1, the day of Dr. Laurel's press interview, I was given the chance to attend the meeting through the good offices of the Nippon Times. Accordingly I went to the Greater East Asia Guest Hall where I met Mr. Izawa who was acting as Dr. Laurel's interpreter.

After the interview was over and the reporters had departed, Mr. Izawa introduced me to the Filipino leader.

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Laurel, and there was a twinkle in his kind eyes, 'You are the author of that story, aren't you?"

"To tell you the truth," he continued, "the fact that I once pleaded for the crew of the Hosho Maru had slipped out of my memory, but when I met Mr. Izawa again, the events of my past life returned in all their vividness."

While talking he raised his right hand and, before I knew it, had grasped mine in a warm handshake.

Mr. Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, who was standing beside us, turned to me and said: "So you are writing the story."

He continued to speak, but I could not hear him because the janitors in the next room were busy raising a din as they moved some furniture about. However, as Mr. Aquino's face was creased with a smile, I could guess that he was saying "Don't let your imagination run away with you. It might embarrass Dr. Laurel."

Dr. Laurel then offered me a cigar which I gladly accepted, although I do not smoke. I wanted to keep it as a cherished souvenir.

The majority of foreigners boast that they know Japan because they have a speaking knowledge of the arts and customs of old Japan. They may know what a Geisha is and may be able to handle chopsticks skilfully and enjoy eating raw fish, but that is not sufficient for a person to claim that he has a profound understanding of and deep sympathy for this country. These people, despite their professed claims, have contributed nothing toward the most sacred of Japan's ideals, namely, the task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Dr. Laurel is one of the exceptions in this case. In 1937 when he first visited Japan, it is reported that he went to see the stage play, "Admiral Nogi" three times. It is a well-known fact that his favorite books are "Bushido" written by Dr. Inazo Nitobe, and "Civil Law" by Baron Shigeto Hozumi. Moreover, when the Philippines was under American rule, he sent his son to Japan to study at a military academy. All these facts prove his deep regard for Japan.

In addressing the Philippine nation recently, Dr. Laurel stressed the fact that the Filipinos were on the point of gaining their long-cherished desire for independence only because of Japan's efforts, and added that "the Philippines can only fulfil its duty as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by making a vigorous push forward in close cooperation with the other members of the Sphere." In conclusion, he emphasized: "Our country must become an indispensable ring in the Co-Prosperity Chain."

On seeing the press photographs of Dr. Laurel paying homage at the Meiji Shrine, some Japanese commented on the striking manner in which he made obeisance. They declared that that act showed his sincere reverence for the Shrine. We may surmise that his understanding of Japan, as a fellow Asiatic, was unconsciously expressed in every move he made.

As I sat with the Japanese newspapermen and foreign correspondents at the interview with Dr. Laurel for nearly an hour, I received the impression that he was not deeply interested in literature. However, had he boasted of his knowledge on the subject, as some people are wont to do much to their detriment, I might have doubted his capacity to shoulder the grave responsibilities now awaiting him. There was nothing shallow about Dr. Laurel's character, and his attitude won my deepest respect and faith.

When I heard about the Filipino leader's efforts to discard the 70 dialects now in use in the Philippines in favor of Tagalog as the official language, I immediately thought of Dante's immortal work, "Divine Comedy" the poem which helped to achieve the unification of the various dialects in Italy. And, with the rejuvenation of the Philippines, it is my earnest wish to see the birth of a great literary work in Tagalog.

At this epochal moment, when the Philippines is entering into a new and glorious era—now is the time for the Filipinos to launch a literary renaissance so that they can prove their worth also in the field of literature, and contribute to the culture of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

TELEGRAPH MONEY TO P.I.

Following the inauguration on September 25 of a money order service between Japan and the Philippines, the Communications Ministry will commence a telegraphic money order service as from October 20.

For the present Manila, Baguio, Legaspi, Cebu and Davao only will have facilities for the service. The rate is ¥7, ¥8.50 and ¥10 respectively for ¥100, ¥300 and for ¥500. Sending requires the permit of the Finance Minister in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Law.

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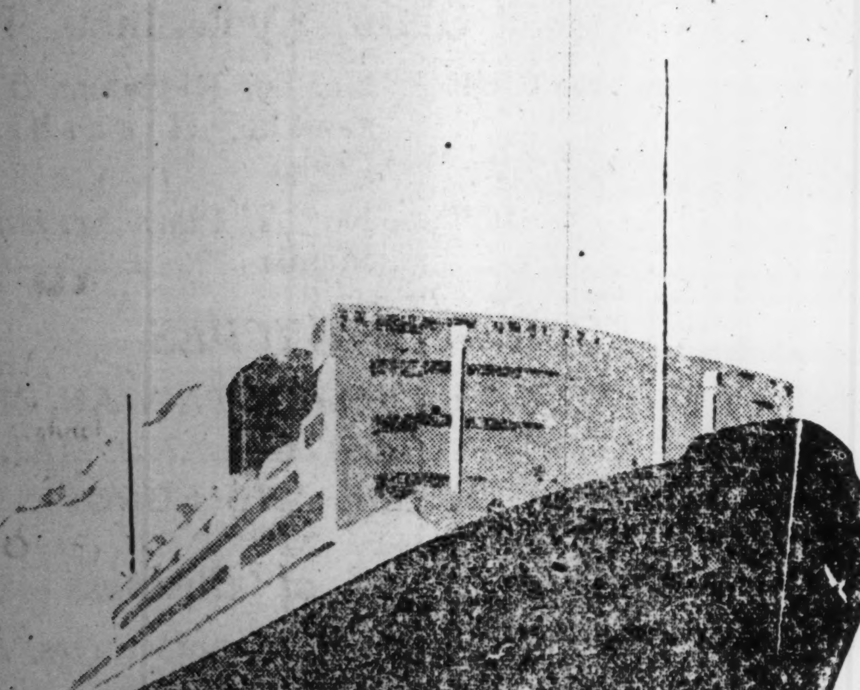

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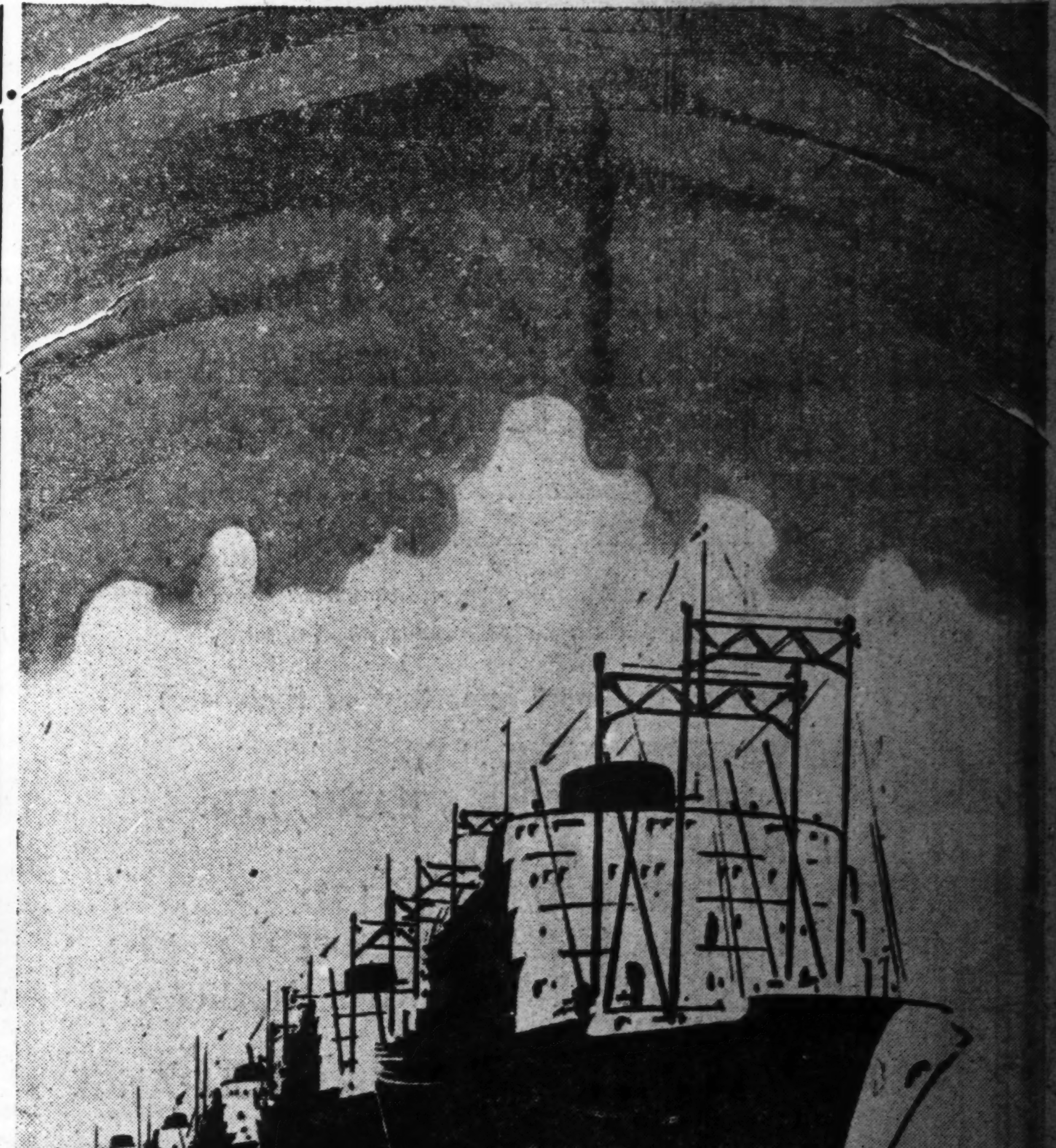

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DAYS OF P.I. REVOLUTION RECALLED AT GATHERING ON EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

Noted Guests Participate in Interesting Round Table Discussions Held Under Auspices Of Nippon Times

At a Round Table gathering sponsored by the Nippon Times on the eve of the independence of the Philippines, the early days of the Philippine Revolution were recalled and hitherto little known data were made known. The gathering, which was held in the Imperial Hotel, was attended by Lieut.-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines; Mr. Atsushi Kimura, Managing Director of the Philippine Society and former Consul General at Manila; Mr. Minoru Izawa, of the Board of Information; and Mr. Ki Kimura, noted writer. President Toshi Go of the Nippon Times presided at the gathering, assisted by Mr. Kiyoshi Togasaki, managing editor and Mr. Shinichi Hasegawa, editorial executive of the Nippon Times.

Lieut.-General Homma

TOSHI GO, PRESIDENT OF THE NIPPON TIMES—The people of the Philippines, who have long been burning with the desire to become an independent nation, are now fully aware that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, American and the British influences in East Asia have been completely swept away for the restoration of the region to the Asiatics and that the time has come when their cherished ideal will become a thing of reality. To provide for the coming event when their country will become formally independent, they have already drafted a national Constitution.

The Philippines independence movement has been in existence ever since Spain ruled the islands and it has been the cause of many bloody strifes. Many prominent Japanese were in sympathy with General Emilio Aguinaldo, who is still hale and sound; when he rose against the Spanish authorities, and extended assistance to him for the realization of his aim. This fact eloquently bespeaks the intimate relationship existing between the Philippines and Japan.

The independence movement ultimately failed through American deception, but the time has at last come when the Philippines will truly become an independent nation. In the face of this fact, it is extremely interesting and of profound significance to recall the support the Japanese sympathizers extended to General Aguinaldo with sincerity of purpose. From such consideration, the Nippon Times has promoted this round table discussion, inviting various persons who are well versed on the subject.

The Nippon Times is not a stranger to General Aguinaldo, for it has published a number of articles relating to him including his autobiography in serial form. Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, who is present at this function as one of our guests was Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines during the early part of the War of Greater East Asia. The other members participating in the discussion are Mr. Atsushi Kimura, Managing Director of the Philippine Society and former Japanese Consul-General at Manila at the time of the expedition; Mr. Minoru Izawa of the Board of Information, who is well known for his knowledge of historical relations between the Philippines and Japan, and Mr. Ki Kimura, a prominent writer, the author of a novel based on the lives of General Aguinaldo, Dr. Jose P. Laurel and many other prominent Filipinos. These gentlemen are all well known among the Japanese as well as Filipinos.

I thank you, gentlemen, for accepting our invitation to participate in the discussions on this interesting subject. I wish to call upon Mr. Ki Kimura to preside over this gathering.

KI KIMURA—General Aguinaldo is familiar to the Japanese people, but he is not so well known by other foreigners. It goes without saying that the Filipinos know him well as the foremost champion of their independence movement. Before we take up historical matters, we would like to hear some personal impressions. I wish to call upon Lieutenant-General Homma, to tell us his impressions of General Aguinaldo when he met the Filipino leader for the first time and his relations with him since then.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—I met General Aguinaldo several times while in the Philippines. At first, I wanted to meet him because I was deeply impressed by the courage with which he, in his younger days, led the Philippine independence movement. I had profound respect for him on that account. My first meeting with him took place when I dined with him and General Ricarte who used to live in Yokohama.

Ricarte was then 77 years old and Aguinaldo, 74, but the latter looked older to me. The General was amiable and friendly in his attitude. As you know, he uses both hands in shaking hands whenever he receives a caller. He is now an amiable old gentleman. Since the death of Rizal, he has been indisputably the first and foremost advocate of Philippine independence and I believe he has accomplished more for the Philippines than the former. He must be respected as a great Filipino patriot and treated as such in the future.

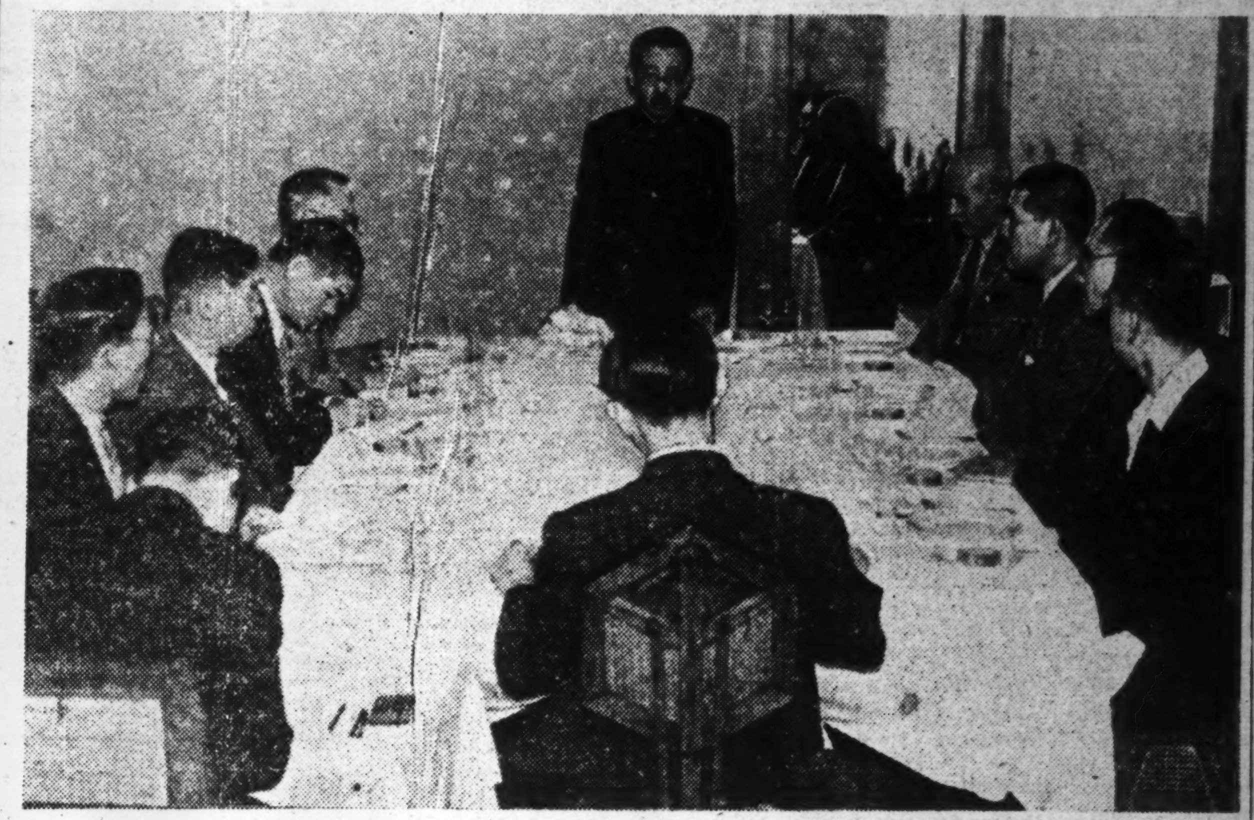
He is now a grand old man. When the military administration was inaugurated in the Philippines, he was made a State Councillor. When the Independence Preparatory Committee was instituted, he was appointed a member of the committee. He is the right man in the right post to arouse patriotism in the hearts of the Filipinos. When he fought against oppressive Spanish rule, he was 28 years old. This fact will always be remembered by his people and will serve as a powerful stimulant to them.

KI KIMURA—General Aguinaldo has been misunderstood by his people, but I have learned that since Lieutenant-General Homma met him and appreciated his position, the people at large have begun to regard him in the proper light.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—I believe that General Aguinaldo was very pleased when he was given the opportunity to meet Lieutenant-General Homma. I wish the Lieutenant-General will tell us in detail about how he happened to give His Excellency the manuscript of his autobiography.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—One day while dining together, General Aguinaldo admitted that he had been misunderstood and said: "You can understand me in the proper light if you read my autobiography." When I was about to start for home, therefore, he came to the airfield with the manuscript of his autobiography and gave it to me. As I did not have time to read it on my way back to Japan, I read it at home. His autobiography is written simply, and is extremely interesting and enlightening, clearly revealing all the ins and outs of the Philippine independence war.

TOSHI GO—It was through the courtesy of Lieutenant-General Homma that the Nippon Times ran the autobiography of General Aguinaldo in serial form.



President Toshi Go of the Nippon Times opening the Round Table Conference on the Philippines sponsored by this paper. The discussions centered around the Revolution and the activities of General Emilio Aguinaldo as well as the support tendered to the Revolutionists by Japan. Those present included Lieut.-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, (on President Go's right); Mr. Izawa, of the Board of Information, (next to Lieut.-General Homma); Mr. Atsushi Kimura, former Japanese Consul General at Manila, (on President Go's left), Mr. Ki Kimura, noted writer, (next) to Mr. A. Kimura), and Mr. S. Hasegawa, editorial executive of the Nippon Times, (next to Mr. Ki Kimura.)

ATSUSHI KIMURA—I also brought home with me a copy of his autobiography when I returned from the Philippines. Since that time, the autobiography has been published in book form as you see (Here Mr. Kimura produced the book and handed it to Lieutenant-General Homma).

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—As a history of the war of independence, from the Filipino point of view, this book (turning pages of the book) comes right to the point.

IZAWA—When Aguinaldo started the revolution in 1896 at the age of 28, all the Filipino youths followed him with burning enthusiasm. After the severance of relations with America, the American authorities made serious efforts for his arrest.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—About 12,000 Filipinos who fought in the independence war are still living, and Aguinaldo is the president of the organization of these veteran war heroes. The term general in those early days, might have been different in significance from that of Japan, but there were 14 Filipinos in the army who held the rank of general. If the young men who fought in the war were, say, 20 years old at that time, they are about 60 years old today.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—This organization of old war heroes holds a review once or twice a year, and I attended the ceremony a few times at the invitation of General Aguinaldo. They were all advanced in age and physically no longer strong or active. I was deeply impressed by the fact that some of them, who were crippled, joined in the parade, marching with the rest, aided by their crutches.

KI KIMURA—Under what circumstances did you meet General Aguinaldo, Mr. Kimura?

ATSUSHI KIMURA—As you may know, General Aguinaldo appears in a novel by Shunro Oshikawa. I read it when I was a boy and was profoundly impressed by his character. Ever since that time, I have wanted to see him. It was for this reason that I called on him first of all when I went to the Philippines. Since that time, the General and I have been personally very good friends. When I was living in Manila, I rented his house and made it my official residence.

The General has a daughter Carmen, and she is married to a judge of the Court of Appeal. This couple and I have also been very intimate friends of many years' standing, calling on each other whenever opportunity presented itself. Whenever we met, General and Mrs. Aguinaldo were there. Under such circumstances, we have always been personally very good friends. I believe I have visited the General at his home at least 10 times.

In those days I took everything for granted and did not pay particular attention to his house or things about him but the situation has changed radically since then. When I went to the Philippines last spring, therefore, I visited him at home in Cavite to refresh my memory of him and his environment. On that occasion I inspected his house and his surroundings and wrote my impression for the Diplomatic Review. The Nippon Times translated this article and published it.

IZAWA—General Aguinaldo seems to have been very interested in Japan since he was a young man because he sought to fight the independence war to a successful end with the support of Japan. When I told him, shortly before I left the Philippines, that Manchoukuo, which was brought into being by Japan, was making remarkable progress, he said he wanted to visit that country if he had money.

TOSHI GO—That is quite natural, Manchoukuo, which is making remarkable development as an independent nation in East Asia, ought to be very interesting to him, who once attempted to make the Philippines an independent nation.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, General Aguinaldo interviewed General MacArthur, earnestly requesting him to withdraw his men and ammunition from Manila or the port city would be converted into a battlefield when the Japanese Army landed there, but the latter refused to listen to him. General Aguinaldo makes reference to this point in his autobiography, stating that what he said came to pass after all.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—I respect General Aguinaldo just as Lieutenant-General Homma does.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HOMMA—I am not sure of the motive for his decision to run for election as president in 1935. He might have decided to take the chance when the leaders of the veteran soldiers' organization assured him of their support.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—The General was opposed to the American conditions for granting independence to the Philippines. He consistently insisted on immediate independence, declaring that the probationary period of 10 years was too long. The Quezon political group accepted the American conditions, but as General Aguinaldo was absolutely opposed to them, the two came to a parting of the ways. I like the General because he speaks his thoughts outright without taking the possible political consequences into consideration.

(To Be Continued)

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Chronology of Historical Events in Philippines

1521, March 16—The Philippine archipelago first becomes known to Europeans through Ferdinand Magellan.

1565—Miguel Lopez de Legazpi reaches Cebu where first permanent settlement is made.

1572—The city of Manila formally established.

1577—Sir Francis Drake arrives in Mindanao.

1578—Francisco de Sande conducts expedition against Moros who resent Spanish invasion.

1580—Union of Spain and Portugal ends strife between Spaniards and Portuguese in Philippines.

1587—Thomas Cavendish fails to capture shipyard at Iloilo.

1596—Dutch arrive with object of trade rather than colonies. Admiral Houtman opens trade with Holland.

1600—Oliver van Noordt reaches Philippines waters where he committed various depredations.

1600—All of Philippines except Moro islands of Mindanao, Sulu archipelago and Palawan in fairly peaceful possession of Spaniards.

1610—Governor Juan de Silva defeats and kills Dutch admiral, Francis de Wittert, at Playa Hondo, near Manila, and captures part of his fleet.

1640—Dutch capture Malacca and in 1662 permanently occupy Moluccas following which, attacks on Philippines gradually cease.

1762—British expedition reaches Manila and finding Spanish ill-prepared, capture city.

1763—Treaty of Paris restores Manila to Spain.

1766—Crown allows direct trade between Spain and Manila by one national vessel annually.

1785—Royal Company of the Philippines opens trade between Manila and Cadiz.

1809—English commercial house permitted to establish itself in Manila.

1814—Like privilege extended to all foreigners but reactionary decrees in 1828 and 1840 forbade them to sell goods at retail or to do any business in provinces.

1830—Seven ports opened to foreign trade but closed the following year with growing suspicion of the Spaniards against all foreigners.

1837—Manila reopened to foreign trade, Iloilo and Cebu in 1855 and 1863.

1847—La Esperanza, first daily newspaper founded.

1850—Governor Antonio de Urbiztondo y Eguia destroys Moro strongholds on Tonkil Island and next year captures town of Jolo ending real power of the Moros.

1872—Two hundred native soldiers at Cavite Arsenal revolt, killing their officers and shouting for independence. Insurrection quickly suppressed leading to wholesale arrests, life imprisonment and execution.

1888—La Solidaridad founded in Barcelona by Graciano Lopez Jaena in interest of Filipino propaganda. Jose Rizal y Mercado one of foremost contributors. Meanwhile, gradually expanding idea of Filipino nationality begins to manifest itself. Rizal, Marcelo del Pilar, Lopez Jaena and Apolinario Mabini, leaders in "Young Filipino Party" protest against domination of friars and economic and administrative caciquism.

1891—Rizal establishes organization, Liga Filipina, in Hongkong. At about same time Katipunan, or "Supreme Worshipful Association of Sons of People" founded with membership of some 100,000 to 400,000 followers.

1896—Rizal arrested at Barcelona, returned to Philippines where he is given farcical trial and executed.

1896—Actual insurrection breaks out at Cavite under General Aguinaldo.—Spain sends reinforcements and after a stiff campaign of 52 days insurgents are defeated. Upon news of Rizal's execution, insurrection breaks out anew and spreads to provinces of Pangasinan, Zambales and Ilocos. Fernando Primo de Rivera opens negotiations with Aguinaldo and concludes pact of Biak-na-bato.

1898—February 15—With blowing up of "Maine" actual hostilities break out between Spain and United States.

1898—In June, Aguinaldo establishes government, frames republican constitution at Malolos, convenes congress and appoints cabinet. Apolinario Mabini appointed Aguinaldo's chief adviser. On September 15, revolutionary assembly ratifies Filipino independence.

1899, January 23—Malolos Constitution proclaimed and Aguinaldo elected president.

1899, February 4—Conflict breaks out between Americans and Filipinos. Aguinaldo proclaims war against United States. Antonio Luna takes command of military operations but murdered by jealous compatriots. Malolos captured on March 31, and Filipino Government flees northward. In November, 1899, Filipinos resort to guerilla warfare causing much damage.

1901, March—Aguinaldo captured by General Frederick Funston which virtually ends real insurrection.

1902, April—General Miguel Malvar surrenders at Samar.

1903—Contract for purchase of approximate 400,000 acres of friar lands signed by Pope and Mr. Taft.

1905—Mr. Taft, as Secretary of War, and party of senators and representatives visit islands.

1907—Legislature convened by Mr. Taft.

1909—Payne Bill passed by Congress granting fuller measure of free trade between United States and Philippines.

1913—Underwood Tariff Act brings complete free trade between United States and Philippines.

1913—Governor General Harrison arrives and declares every step will be taken with view to ultimate independence of Islands.

1916—Jones Act passed by Congress which favors independence for Philippines as soon as stable government could be established.

1921—President Harding despatches Wood-Forbes mission to make a survey of existing conditions. Commission advises against granting of immediate independence.

1921—General Leonard Wood made Governor-General and until his death in 1927, is a center of many storms.

1923—Council of State ceases to function as Governor-General Wood attempts to curtail control of Filipinos in administrative matters. In October Philippine Legislature asks for Wood's resignation.

1926—President Coolidge sends Colonel Carmi A. Thompson to investigate. Thompson recommends that breach between legislative and executive branches of government be healed; that granting of absolute independence be postponed.

1927—Henry L. Stimson succeeds Wood and more responsible type of government instituted which wins confidence of Filipinos.

1929—Stimson recalled to become Secretary of State in Hoover cabinet. Succeeded by Dwight W. Davis.

1932—Dawes resigns as Governor-General and Theodore Roosevelt Jr. takes office (February 28) at Manila as successor.

1932, February 10.—Secretary of War Hurley sent by President to survey situation in Philippines. Reports to House Insular Affairs Committee that Philippines not yet ready for independence.

1933, January 17—Congress passes, over President Hoover's veto, bill granting referendum to Philippines on question of independence.

1933, October 17—Senate and House of Representatives of Philippines adopt concurrent resolutions against accepting Independence Act in existing form.

1934, March 24—Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by Congress providing for recognition of Philippine independence after ten-year transitional commonwealth government.

1935, September 30—Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena elected President and Vice-President respectively.

1942—January 2—Imperial Japanese Forces entered Manila.

January 3—Proclamation issued by Japanese Supreme Commander, clarifying fundamental principles of Military Administration.

January 23—Military Administration enforced and Philippine "Executive" Commission established, headed by Chairman Jorge B. Vargas.

1943, January 28—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his address on administrative policies delivered at the Imperial Diet session, declared that he hoped that Philippines would further bolster its cooperation so that its independence would be realized as early as possible.

May 5—Prime Minister Tojo visited Manila to inspect military and administrative conditions in Philippines and also to hold conferences with Chairman Vargas and other leaders.

May 6—Grand rally held at Luneta Square in Manila to express gratitude to the Japanese Prime Minister. Meeting was attended by unprecedented audience of 300,000.

June 5—Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, shot by terrorist.

June 16—Prime Minister Tojo, at 82nd Extraordinary Diet session, promised to grant independence to Philippines within this year.

June 18—Supreme Commander of Imperial Army Forces in Philippines ordered Kalibapi to organize Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, Kalibapi, at its first meeting held same day, elected 20 members of Commission of which Dr. Laurel was appointed Chairman.

July 5.—Independence Preparatory Commission organized subcommittees for legislative, administrative and judicial affairs as well as for drafting of Constitution.

August 9—Drafting of Constitution was commenced.

August 20—Draft of Constitution completed.

September 4—Draft of Constitution in Tagalog was approved unanimously at plenary meeting of Preparatory Commission.

September 25—Dr. Jose P. Laurel unanimously elected President-Elect of Philippines at inaugural session of National Assembly.

October 7—Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee announces that independence of Philippines will be proclaimed October 14.

Hails Freedom

Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa

MESSAGE

By MARQUIS YORISADA TOKUGAWA
President, The Philippine Independence Society

It is a matter for heartiest felicitation to observe that the Philippines has now realized her independence. As a staunch member of the Greater East Asia family of nations, she has come to share with us, voluntarily and on her own responsibility, the great epochal task which characterizes the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Well have the Philippines nation earned the honor of securing her long-sought freedom, whereby she has found her proper place in the sun, as other nations of the world will also eventually find. Who can dispute the fact that it has been gained under the magnanimous virtue of the Japanese spirit and the great sacrifices which our dauntless officers and men have made on the battlefields so that East Asia may well become the East Asia of the Asiatics.

However, the great part that the Filipinos, themselves, have played must not be overlooked, for, as with us, they awoke to the real situation and, hand-in-hand, have worked hard so that a new inspiring order may be brought about in East Asia.

Now that the War of Greater East Asia has entered its decisive stage, with enemy offensives intensified, we, on our part are accomplishing all that must be accomplished.

With conviction of sure victory, we are defending East Asia against enemy invasion, on the one hand, and are constructing the so-much-needed New Order, on the other, so that the one billion Asiatic souls may soon enjoy the day of common prosperity.

In this momentous period, we sincerely wish that the Filipinos will further brace themselves to successfully meet the situation. Now, with the honor of independence securely attained and everything in readiness to build up a truly great nation, they will no doubt exert their best efforts, both in the spiritual and material sense, in cooperation with us for the perfection of this great labor—the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The organization, over which I have the honor to preside, the Philippine Independence Society, which, since its birth eight years ago, has worked with the object of contributing toward the promotion of mutual friendship and cultural intercourse, intends to intensify its activities. And, on this auspicious occasion of the Philippine independence, it is sincerely hoped that in order to attain greater results in our endeavors, the Filipinos will likewise render us their able assistance and cooperation.

RENOVATION PUSHED IN ISLAND'S REBIRTH

Japanese Military Administration Meets Success in Every Field of Endeavor

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The reconstruction of the Philippines during the last one year and nine months since the occupation of the Islands by the Japanese Forces has been marked by the spiritual resurrection of the inhabitants and industrial and economic reorganization which have been vigorously pushed by the Japanese Military Administration on the spot for the purpose of making the Philippines a fully independent nation and deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Military Administration in the Philippines has been characterized by the objects of nurturing fighting strength on the spot and of attaining self-supply of the Expeditionary Forces, which constitute the original and fundamental aims of military rule, and, in addition to them, the goal of realizing independence of the Archipelago was earnestly sought. The task was accompanied by the necessity of developing vital materials and of securing the people's livelihood. The smooth prosecution of the work called for the cooperation of the native inhabitants.

Kalibapi in Vital Role

The Kalibapi Movement played a very important role in this respect. Functioning as a subordinate organ under the Military Administration, the Kalibapi first tackled the task of infusing the traditional Oriental spirit characterized by patriotism, spirit of sacrifice and simplicity, among the Filipino population in place of liberalism, extravagance and laziness which have eaten into the minds of the native inhabitants during the 40-year American rule. This movement was aimed primarily at restoring the Oriental spirit to the people thus freeing them from American fetters morally and psychologically. Since the Kalibapi turned into an organ for preparation for independence, the idea of morality and co-prosperity began to imbue the populace remarkably.

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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

independence having progressed, the people gradually came to rely more and more on Japan. The constabulary which was organized under the guidance of the Military Administration is doing good work in maintaining peace and order throughout the Archipelago

In the field of industry, priority was given to the development of natural resources necessary for national defense and to the increased production of foodstuffs and fiber materials. The Military Administration concentrated on the increased production of copper, manganese and chrome. These mineral resources which were shipped to Japan Proper nearly filled the required amount and greatly contributed to replenishing the nation's fighting capacity.

As regards foodstuffs, the output of rice prior to the outbreak of the war totaled 10,000,000 koku and the deficit amounting to 1,000,000 odd koku used to be imported from Thailand and French Indo-China. To secure self-sufficiency in this staple food, a five-year plan for increased production of foodstuffs was mapped out. Complete self-supply is expected to be realized in 1944 and the surplus will be exported to other regions afterwards.

Industries Reorganized

The industrial reorganization has been featured by the readjustment of the sugar industry and a large-scale increased production of cotton. According to official announcements, part of the existing sugar manufacturing plans will be converted into factories for production of butanol out of sweet potatoes to supplement the pre-war imports of about 200,000 kilo-liters of alcohol from the United States. Moreover, part of the sugar cane fields will herafter be used for production of cotton. The goal of the five-year plan for cotton production is set at 1,500,000 piculs a year.

Idle spinning and weaving machines in Japan Proper are being shipped to the Philippines to ensure partial self-supply of fiber goods on the spot. These machines are expected to start operation in 1944. Moreover, industrial activities have already started for production of various chemical products such as oil, caustic soda, amonium, sulphur and nitrogenous fertilizer as well as of other machines and tools.

In financial spheres, a retrenchment policy has been adopted. By virtue of a sweeping reorganization in monetary machinery effected in October last year, inflationary tendency has been checked and the system of official price is in operation satisfactorily.

Due to motorcar-first policy adopted by the United States during its rule for the purpose of dumping American-made automobiles and gasoline in the Philippines, railway lines extended no more than 1,300 kilometers throughout the Islands. The Japanese authorities adopted a railway-first policy and new lines are now under construction in addition to the entire lines which have been repaired.

U.S. Influence Dimming

As for the educational policy of the new Republic, efforts are concentrated mainly on the diffusion of primary and technical education. Thanks to consistent endeavor made by the authorities concerned to free the Filipinos from Anglo-American ideology and to restore inherent Filipino culture to them, latest indications show that native culture is driving out American civilization which has dominated the country. This tendency is further spurred by the adoption of Tagalog as national language.

Thus, the Japanese Military Administration has not only accomplished its main task of cultivating fighting potentiality but also has completed economic and industrial reorganization and spiritual resurrection which form the basis of independence of the Philippines.

P. I. Increases Cotton Yield

This photograph, taken on one of the newly planted cotton farms in the Philippines, is typical of the scene one sees in various parts of the islands where cotton is replacing other products. The Philippine Islands are already rapidly becoming one of the important sources of raw cotton for the whole of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(Photo passed by the War Ministry)

P.I. YOUTHS FAVORING VOCATIONAL STUDIES

Efforts Being Made to Train Selves as Useful Citizens of New-Born East Asia Nation

Indicative of the striking changes which have taken place in the Philippines of today, vocational training is now receiving an impetus as it has never received before. In contrast to the situation before the war when thousands of youths flocked to the secondary schools and colleges, primarily for the purpose of securing the coveted diplomas, the Filipino young men and women are now turning their attention to learning some trade on which they may depend later for livelihood. Two hundred and fifty-eight private schools representing an enrollment of more than 30,000 are now operating throughout the Philippines.

Of the number of private schools thus authorized by the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare, are 149 kindergarten and elementary schools, 48 secondary schools, 14 colleges and 47 special vocational schools.

The private schools are well scattered throughout the Philippine Islands, it is understood.

At the same time, elementary schools and kindergartens have an enrollment of approximately 20,000, secondary schools 9,000, colleges 2,000, special vocational schools 2,000, with about 2,000 teachers engaged in private schools alone, it has been revealed.

Training Schools Opened

The government's special training schools are offering courses in mechanics and seamanship, which are helping to focus the attention of the Filipino parents as well as the young folks to the importance of vocational education.

Private schools have also answered the clamor of the parents for practical educational training for their children, and have opened courses in various trades to painting.

To meet the demand for trained youths in various commercial enterprises in the country, several business training schools in Manila have also been opened.

Institutes for practical training of cooperatives are under the auspices of the Bureau of Plant Industry, which is currently taking charge of the preparation of young men and women trainees for future work as organizers of producers and consumers' associations in Manila and the provinces.

Since its establishment in October last year the Government Employes Training Institute has turned out a total of 978 graduates including employes from all branches of the government service.

Of the total, 199 finished the first two months term starting October 19 last year, while 393, 198, and 188 completed in the succeeding second, third and fourth terms respectively.

The fifth term is now under way with an enrollment of 191 government employes from Manila as well as the provinces. The institute offers a well rounded course aimed at the cultural and spiritual reorientation of the government personnel. Lessons are given daily on history and culture both of Japan and the Philippines while occasionally well known authorities deliver lectures on various aspects of the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Movies Being Utilized

Educational films are also shown in order to supplement the oral instructions. Many high ranking government officials who have graduated from the institute have voiced high praise for the valuable spiritual, physical and mental training given by the institution.

Navy Trains Youths

The Navy Technical Training School in Cavite will open its second semester on November 1 in order to educate Filipino youths between the ages of 15 and 17 to be expert naval technicians for the New Philippines.

Approximately 130 boys who desire to give their services for the new nation will be admitted after they have passed intellectual and physical examinations, which are being held on October 14 and 15 at Manila and Cavite.

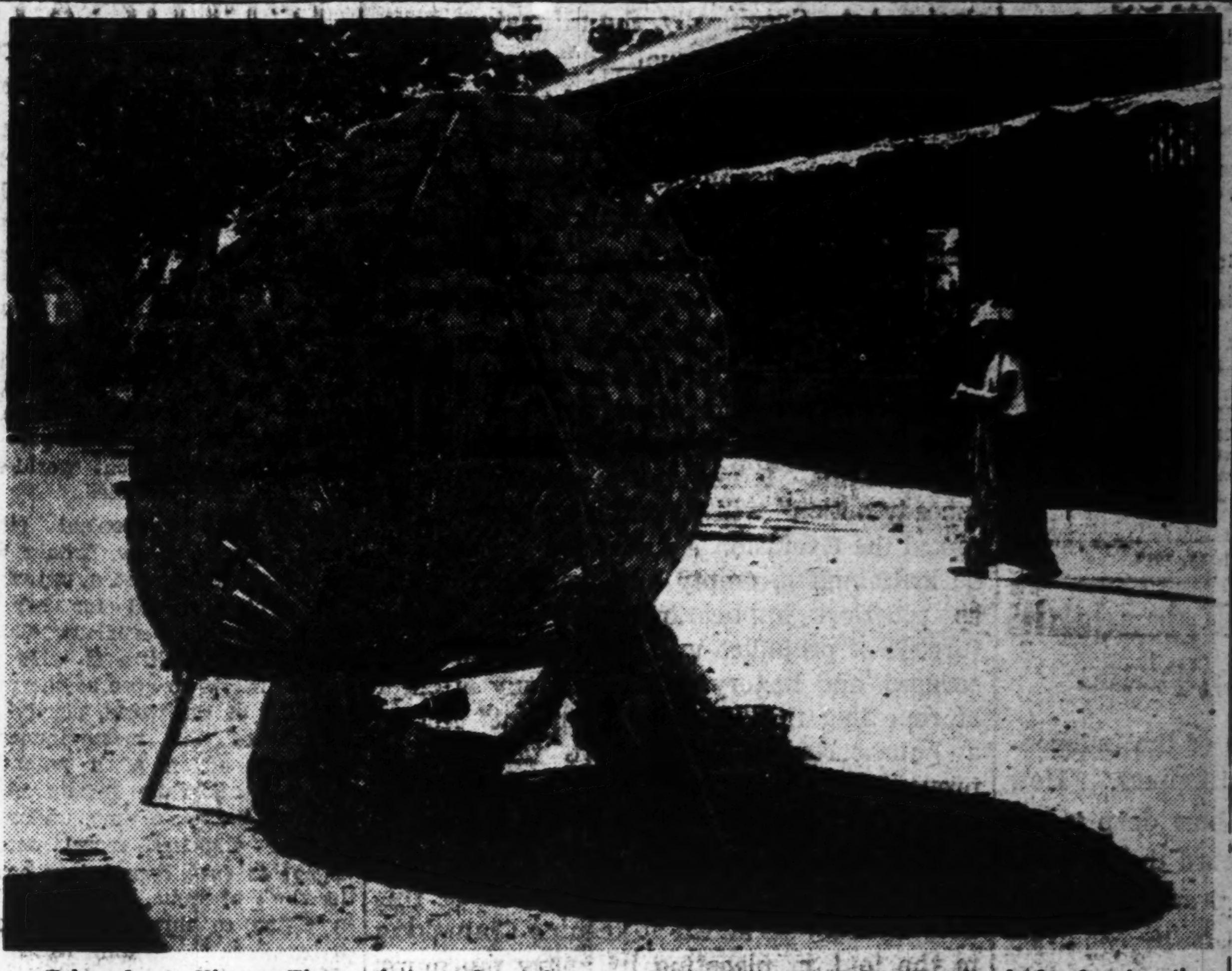
Authorities concerned will provide all necessary facilities and students, upon their graduation, will be ensured of high positions.

Meanwhile, it has also been learned that students who were admitted last May, have shown remarkable improvement in their intellectual, physical and spiritual training. Following their graduation on October 30 this year, they will be given immediate employment.

Since its inauguration on September 7, the Philippine Seamen's Training Institute in the province of Pasay near the site of the former Cadets Club has been training young Filipinos in higher marine navigation for the new Philippines.

In spontaneous response to Prime Minister Tojo's exhortation on January 28 this year, that the 16,000,000 populace of the Philippines should liquidate their past and restore themselves to their true form as Orientals, the Kalibapi was brought into being on the first anniversary of the inauguration of the Executive Commission. Modelled after Japan's Imperial Rule Assistance Association, this labor service organization aims at bolstering the total strength of the Filipinos to the utmost and secure permanent security and welfare, social, cultural and economic. The Kalibapi is a purely ideological body. Participated in by all people of both sexes above the age of 18, it is the motive power for the spiritual reawakening of the Filipinos.

Happiness Returns to the Sunny Philippines



Taken by a Nippon Times photographer who made a tour of the Philippines recently, this picture shows women at work under the shade of a gigantic palm leaf. (Photo passed by the War Ministry)

P.I. PREPARATIONS GROUP IS FORMALLY DISBANDED

Epochal Activities of Committee Brought to Close by Chairman Laurel

Yomiuri-Hochi

MANILA, October 12.—With the long-sought independence at hand, the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence was formally disbanded this afternoon at their final meeting at the Manila Hotel.

Following the clearing up of last-minute business, a speech by Chairman Jose P. Laurel announcing the ending of their epochal labors which were started in June, this year, brought the existence of the Committee to a brilliant close.

Amazed at Diet Building

During their recent trip to Japan, the Philippine leaders, Jose P. Laurel, Jorge B. Vargas and Benigno S. Aquino were visitors at the Imperial Diet Building. On being told that the edifice was built of 100 per cent Japanese material, they expressed admiration and surprise. "The feeling of dignity prevailing in the Upper and Lower Chambers far exceeds that at the Congressional Building in Washington," was their opinion.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1943

Japan's Bond of Friendship With the Philippines

Japan welcomes the birth of the independent Republic of the Philippines. How sincere is that welcome and how deep is the good will which she feels toward the new nation has been attested by the promptness with which Japan has moved to accord recognition to the new Government and to enter into cordial and intimate treaty relations with it. For yesterday evening, even before the sun had set on the memorable day which saw the historic proclamation of Philippine independence, Shozo Murata, Ambassador of Japan to the Philippines, and Claro M. Recto, Minister of State and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines, signed the Pact of Alliance which firmly sealed the bonds of friendship between the two kindred nations.

Providing that the two countries shall closely cooperate as good neighbors respecting each other's sovereignty and territories, the Alliance constitutes an important instrument in the establishment of a Greater East Asia based upon justice which will contribute to the peace and well-being of the whole world. For the needs of the present, the Alliance calls for intimate political, economic, and military cooperation for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Just what forms this cooperation will take remain to be worked out in detail as dictated by the exigencies of the conflict, but the mutual benefits of this cooperation are obvious in view of the fact that the very existence of both nations, to say nothing of the unfolding of their future destinies, depends on the destruction of the common Anglo-American enemy which would enslave them both.

At the same time, however, the Alliance, by providing for a perpetual relationship of good neighborliness and amity, envisages the day when both nations shall bask in the sun of peace and prosperity in a Co-Prosperity Sphere embracing all East Asia which they shall help build to endure for all time through their joint efforts. The Alliance is thus a pillar of strength for the present and a beacon of hope for the future.

It is appropriate indeed that the two closely neighboring nations of the Orient should thus link their fortunes together. For Japan, the strongest and oldest of the Asiatic Powers which has always triumphantly maintained its freedom against the alien forces which would threaten it, it is nothing other than a divinely ordained mission to help other Asiatic countries which are endangered by the same menacing forces. For the Philippines, the newest of the Asiatic Powers which has just attained its long coveted freedom, it must be an inspiration and a practical source of strength to be able to advance hand in hand with an older nation which shares the same ideals and aspirations Together they will be able to reach new heights of glory undreamed of when each trod its separate path alone.

The strength which comes from united effort and mutual aid had long been thwarted by the Anglo-American invaders who kept the various countries of the Orient separate from one another. But now that these enemies of Asiatic unity are being routed, the countries of the Orient can at last unite for their own common welfare and prosperity. The Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines, therefore, is not only an assurance of the security of those two countries; it is one more contribution to the power and glory of all East Asia.

Too Late

That large, lethargic body of unwilling gentlemen called the United States Congress has been given another sharp injection, another belated prod, by that inveterate prodder, President Roosevelt. Roosevelt's latest prompting act came when he delivered one of his numerous ultimatums, more generally known as "messages," urging immediate action to repeal the much battered Chinese Exclusion Act. Specifically, the ultimatum gave the President's "unqualified" support to legislation to repeal the Act and to allow Chinese residents in the United States to become American citizens; in other words, it was an order for Congress to push through the bills introduced by Representative Warren Magnusson and Senator Charles Andrews.

But the President's demand has come too late; too late to correct a wrong that should have been corrected years ago, too late to wipe out the sting of a grave injustice and a graver insult. It may quite possibly be that "speedy action" will be taken by Congress to repeal the Exclusion Act, but the gesture will be meaningless, empty and worthless as far as practical implications go. The sticky threads of prejudice will never be completely severed, and history will record any attempt at repealing the "Chinese Keep Out" Act as a half-hearted, doleful move designed to prevent Chungking from dropping completely out of the picture for the anti-Axis camp.

Let there be no mistake about this. The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act at this date can only be aimed at keeping Chungking in the fold, at placating its angry murmurs. It can be no more than an outright attempt to bribe Chungking into losing more men, making greater sacrifices for the sake of Anglo-American interests in East Asia. Roosevelt himself admits this when he says: "I regard this legislation as important in the cause of winning the war and establishing secure peace." Whose war? And whose peace? Surely not Chungking's. This last point seems to be a point of particular worry to Roosevelt, for he takes the trouble to assure Chiang Kai-shek that the repeal of the Exclusion Act "would be additional proof that we regard Chungking not only as a partner in the days of peace."

The most pathetic, tragic and ridiculous of the statements made by Roosevelt in the same "message" comes when he says: "By the repeal of the exclusion law we can correct a historic mistake . . . I feel confident that Congress is in full agreement in that measures long overdue should be taken to correct the injustice to our friends." "Long overdue" cannot adequately describe the situation. What did the United States do in the long decades of peace, when it did not require China's aid, to wipe away this injustice? Nothing. On the contrary, America did everything in its power to discriminate against the Chinese, expanded its imperialistic holdings in China, showed absolutely no sign of desiring to give the Chinese any privilege of any sort.

Even now Roosevelt betrays the base motives of expediency which prompt his action, as when he admitted that his main hope in pushing the repeal was that it "would silence the distorted Japanese propaganda." But William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed the real feelings of the Americans even more honestly when, squirming under the administration's pressure for repeal, he protested: "A Chinaman is a Chinaman."

The fact remains that guided by such a psychology, the United States has persistently ignored the just demands of all Asiatics, choosing deliberately to ignore the realities of the situation in East Asia. It blocked Japan's rights at the Washington Conference and again at the London Conference. It calmly refused to recognize the fundamental nature and the reasons behind the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. It attempted to strangle Japan with a vicious economic blockade and did everything in its power to create discord and strife in East Asia by craftily pitting China against Japan—all for the purpose of furthering its own ill-gotten gains. And because of this calculated policy of discrimination, deliberate neglect and ugly machinations, there came war when there should have been peace.

America knew that war was coming. It could have moved to prevent it. But it did not, because it was confident that it could cope with a war against Japan, because it wanted war. The Roberts Report on the Pearl Harbor debacle makes this clear. The latest pamphlet published by the United States State Department, "Peace and War," makes it doubly clear. There can be no doubt as to where the war guilt lies.

Today, in moving to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act, the United States is motivated by fear, fear of the possibility that the last remaining remnant of dissension in East Asia will disappear. Indeed America has cause to fear, for East Asia's progress toward unity is unprecedented in the annals of history, an epochal feat boding ill for the future of Anglo-American imperialism in this part of the world. China has regained its sovereignty, Burma and the Philippines have won their independence, the Malais and Indonesians have been given a definite voice in administration and the closest kind of cooperation prevails among all the component units of the Greater East Asia Sphere. In Europe, Japan's allies led by Germany are standing firm, consolidating their positions.

The world trend is irresistably moving toward a new order. America and Britain are pushing feebly against the powerful tides of history. But they are too late, irretrievably late.

ETHICAL DUALISM

By Our Political Commentator

Without some insight into the dual nature of the Anglo-American moral standard, and a full realization that in Anglo-American eyes whatever at any given moment furthers the interests of Britain and America automatically becomes moral, no matter how arbitrary and oppressive, while anything which runs counter to those interests, be it ever so intrinsically noble, is inherently immoral, a proper conception of the present world-wide hostilities is impossible.

It is this convenient ethical dualism practised by Britain from the time she became a united nation, which gained for her the fitting title of "perfidious Albion." This ethical dualism is what permitted Britain to pose as the moral guardian of the world, alertly censorious of the most innocently justifiable action of a potentially strong rival, while Britain herself could at the same time, undeterred by the slightest moral scruple, engage in such opprobrious acts as the theft of India, the Opium War in China to thrust India's opium down China's unwilling throat and gain control of key points in East Asia, the hideous traffic in African slaves to America to which so many British aristocrats owe their present fortunes, the confiscation of Irish lands and iron oppression of that neighboring country, the constant provocation of internecine European wars aimed at the mutual destruction of rival powers so that Britain might reign supreme, and such vandalistic actions as the recent blind bombing of Rome, to mention but a few of the innumerable British crimes in international affairs before whose magnitude and horror the imagination would quail if they were not there recorded in history for all to see, and draw therefrom the proper inferences.

U.S. Also a Victim

America herself was once the unwilling victim of this British eithical dualism. When privileged British plutocrats, "deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity," persisted in their policy of merciless exploitation of Britain's young American colonies, the oppressed Americans violently denounced the British policies as cruel and predatory. Their words fell like so much idle chatter on British ears, ever deaf to any cry for justice in opposition to Britain's interests.

Indignation at this thick-skinned British assumption that whatever Britain choose to do was right, inspired in the American victims of Britain's double moral standard a passionate love of equality, justice and tolerance, gave birth to the immortal Jeffersonian doctrine that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and finally burst out in the American War of Independence, which alone brought political and economic independence to the American nation.

Having cut the ties binding her to Britain, America repudiated all outside interference, and, with her own tribulations at tyrannical hands fresh in her memory, refrained from meddling in the affairs of other peoples in the early days of her independence. This policy of non-entanglement and non-intervention, which contributed so much to the welfare and prosperity of the rising nation, did not end until America first cast her dark shadow over the Pacific.

By this time Americans had apparently forgotten past humiliations at the hands of British tyrants, forgotten their inability to obtain any relief from vicious British exploitation through any appeal to reason, forgotten the way in which the American colonies had best themselves in vain against the stone wall of Britain's dual moral standard which prevented that country from recognizing Britain's crimes as anything but normal and proper conduct, indeed caused her to condemn the oppressed colonials, left with no recourse but to fight for their civil liberties, as disturbers of the peace.

Take Leaf Out of British Book

Scanning the wide expanse of the Pacific Ocean, dotted with fertile islands, out to get their fabulously rich resources by no matter what means, American plutocrats, modern counterparts of their own country's one-time aristocratic British imperialistic oppressors, took a leaf out of Britain's book, and abandoned once and for all, the Jeffersonian democracy, to which they owed their independence, when they began to assert themselves in the name of "Manifest Destiny." They finally took over Britain's convenient ethical dualism as their own when, by unwarranted asseverations that America was vested with "obligations" and "responsibilities" toward "backward" peoples, and by skilful steps taken to make all America "missionary conscious," they adopted an American version of the British "White Man's Burden" theme, and set up a smoke screen of plausible humanitarianism to camouflage their predatory expansionist schemes.

In the same way that Britain's dualists justify, at least to their own satisfaction, all Britain's major crimes against humanity, America's new ethical dualists apparently found nothing immoral in: "I took Panama," or in such criminal acts as the outright annexation of the Philippines after they had secured the help of the Filipinos to defeat Spain with a still unredeemed promise of independence once the war won, nor yet in their provocation of various wars and revolutions in Central and South America to gain lucrative oil concessions from hired tools set up in power, though such a hero as the Nicaraguan patriot, Sandino, who put up a valiant fight in face of overwhelming odds against American invasion and domination of his country, automatically became a "bandit" in American eyes, and today Argentina's courageous stand to preserve her independence, intrinsically meritorious of the highest praise, brings her only Anglo-American contumely.

Not Incompatible to Foe

To these Anglo-American ethical dualists an imperious demand for an "open door" for their unlimited expansion abroad, is in no way morally incompatible with a tightly "closed door" at home. Even economic and political measures deliberately and specifically aimed at depriving other nations of their inalienable rights to life and liberty apparently do not, when adopted by Britain or America, violate international morality under the all too convenient system of Anglo-American ethical dualism. On the other hand, should any nation dare to arise and defend itself from the intolerable situation resulting from such menacing Anglo-American measures, it immediately becomes guilty of "aggression" under this perverse Anglo-American dual moral code, which demands one kind of conduct toward and favoring themselves, and yet seeks to justify the exactly opposite kind of conduct when directed by them toward all other peoples.

Only in the light of this assumption can Anglo-American pachydermatous self-complacency and self-righteous dogma be understood. Now, just as the old British ethical dualism and inability to see any point of view other than her own made the American Revolutionary War inevitable, so present day Anglo-American ethical dualism is directly responsible for the current global upheaval; the War of Greater East Asia in particular, having plainly been brought about through America's flat refusal to admit Japan's inalienable right to life and liberty, though Japan's legitimate rights in no way conflicted with America's.

Can't See Beam in His Eye

Prime Minister Churchill, unable to see the beam in his own eye, blandly assumes that nothing it suits Britain's or America's convenience to do could ever be construed as a menace to the peace and welfare of the world, no matter how ominous or threatening. When, however, the intended victims find themselves without recourse but to take up arms to save themselves from slow strangulation, or to free themselves from Anglo-American clutches, then the British Prime Minister would have the world believe that such countries are "aggressors," threatening Britain's existence.

In thus attempting to shift the responsibility for the current world upheaval from their own shoulders where it obviously belongs, and impute this responsibility to the Axis Powers in open defiance of all the facts, the American President and the British Prime Minister may be acting in deliberate collusion. It seems more probable, however that owing to that peculiar ethical dualism which renders Anglo-American conduct sacrosanct in their judgment, no matter how fundamentally monstrous, they are congenitally unable to see in true perspective their own criminal blunders in the conduct of their respective foreign policies before the war, or to realize that their own refusal to lift the strangling restraints they placed on other nations' liberties, which they would never for one moment have tolerated on their own, could not but lead to war.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Keichu the Scholar-Monk

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

The ten years of quiet life which Keichu passed in the cut-of-the-way corners of Izumi Province, roughly from his 30th to 40th year, were among the happiest of his earthly lot. "Happy" not in the sense of being successful or comfortably off in a material way, but in the way of possessing ample leisure in which to make his favorite pursuits, devotional and literary, free from worldly cares. They were the creative years in which he laid in a good stock of valuable knowledge which later proved a source of lasting benefit to the nation.

The first five years were spent on the estate of one Tsujimori Yoshiyuki of Kui (or Hisai), a devout believer in Shingon Buddhism, whom Keichu had known in his Mt. Koya days. And now occurred the event which was to change and color the whole course of his subsequent life. Fate smiled on him in the person of Fuseya Chozaemon, a wealthy farmer at Mancho, a district five miles from Hisai. He was one of the many who had fallen under the double spell of Keichu's deep learning and modest personality. He built a charming little cottage on his wide estate, on the bank of the gently-flowing Ikeda-Gawa and calling it "Yo-ju-an" ("abode in which to enjoy a long, healthy life") presented it to Keichu for his permanent domicile. There was a greater attraction in this offer in the form of a vast stock of old books and manuscripts with which Fuseya's storehouse was full, also placed at his disposal. Hither accordingly Keichu moved, probably in 1674, after five years' residence at Hisai, when he was 34 years old.

A Mystery Solved

One might wonder at Fuseya Chozaemon's extraordinary generosity. That a man of estate, however much he admires a virtuous friend, should make a free present of a comfortable homestead with the assurance of provisions for life, is not an act everywhere performed in this world whose motto generally is "Scratch my back and I will scratch yours." We have not heard that the 17th century in Izumi Province was an age of god-like benevolence. Nor was Keichu—at heart an ascetic of independent soul—the man tamely to accept a rich man's favor without justifiable cause. The puzzle, long remaining one of the vexed points in our literary history, has been solved by discovery made some time ago that the founder of the Fuseya family was a trusted vassal of Hideyoshi the Conqueror. Keichu's grandfather, as we already know, was a high-ranking retainer of Kato Kiyomasa, one of the greatest generals under the Taiko. Thus Fuseya and Keichu were bound with a kinship of old loyalty forged by the powerful sympathy of common catastrophe. Such, however, was not a matter to be loudly announced to the world then under the political domination of Tokugawa Shogun, and naturally it was kept private till a scholar interested in Keichu's life, looking up the genealogy of his remarkable friend, Fuseya, accident ally discovered it.

Systematic Study Begun

It was the happiest day for Keichu when, he, browsing among Fuseya's innumerable volumes, unearthed a complete set of Manyoshu and other rare editions of classical works, which he had of course heard of, having in fact read them in extracts, but which in their completed forms he had never imagined would ever come his way. He plunged into their investigation. Then he began to study them in a methodical manner with deliberate attention to the minutest points of syntax, word derivation, etc., thereby unconsciously inaugurating a system of philological investigation scarcely known before his time.

It seems as though there were a providential decree in all this. We may remember that Keichu's taste for tanka was first kindled when little more than a mere infant, and it was fanned into a flame by the inspiring tuition of Nagaru. Most men, not less than Keichu with his religious preoccupations, would have stopped there, that is, short of the great field of classical literature lying beyond. Kagaku—"poetry learning"—is in deed an enchanting as well as an arduous study which may well occupy the life-time of a gifted mind and yet not be mastered, and no wonder that most scholars should find in Kagaku the whole breadth and length of classical literature and remain content to play in this fair garden of waka-composing. To Keichu had been revealed a gargantuan feast of native literature of ancient Japan of which, he was now convinced, poetry was only the beautiful blossom, so to speak. Kagaku, therefore, was not an end in itself, but a means to the higher purpose of unlocking the inexhaustible store of national learning.

(To Be Continued)

PEOPLE OF CHOSEN COOPERATE EARNESTLY TO BUILD NEW ASIA

Peninsula's Population Shows Tremendous Increase While Living Standard Has Been Raised

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KUNIO AKIYAMA
Staff Member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Shukan Asahi)

On August 1, the epoch-making conscription system was enforced in Chosen. The following article is an invaluable account of Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama's inspection tour, covering several days, of wartime Chosen.

In relation to the conscription law, the thing that impressed me most deeply in the course of my hurried trip was that Chosen, as a part of Japan, as a part of Greater East Asia occupies a position of vital importance. And I was made to reflect whether in these days we have not forgotten the importance of the Peninsula.

At the huge "Resolution and Gratitude Rally" held at the athletic field in Keijo which I attended, university, technical and high school students virtually buried the spacious grounds. And after the ceremonies, with the Governor-General of Chosen on the stand, the students marched before him in review in such a fine manner that I even thought that they surpassed the youths of Japan Proper. They have marvellous physique. The girls' school students, marched past in brisk and orderly formation, the commands being given by the girls themselves. Viewing them from a higher platform, I was deeply moved to think that these girls were to become future mothers of Chosen.

Volunteers Increase

Speaking of students, quite a large number of them volunteered for the air service. Students of the Keijo Law School are an example. Here the principal is a very conscientious man who loves the students of the Peninsula from the bottom of his heart, and is at the same time the possessor of a burning Japanese spirit. He studies, fences, undergoes military training, and even goes out on maneuvers with his students until he falls from exhaustion. Thus, all under him, Japanese or Chosenese, obey him faithfully, recognizing his great character. From this school, it is said that virtually the whole student body volunteered.

Without doubt, there are being produced among the youths of Chosen fine men upon whose shoulders the future of Japan may be entrusted. This is especially true of those still young in years. Every morning at seven, when the whole nation bows reverently toward the Imperial Palace, one may see the little lads of national school stop in the midst of their walk or play to bow deeply toward the Imperial Palace. It is not a mere formality. Their action comes spontaneously from the heart. I was filled with great hopes for the future.

Self Awakening

The thing which struck me as being most praiseworthy upon going to Chosen was that together with the enforcement of the conscription law there was among the people in general a rising, surging wave of fighting spirit. After 10 p.m. employes of business houses in Keijo undergo a thorough bayonet practice for two hours. This is continued every day, and the participants go at it with zeal. Seeing this promising trend, I thought that the people of Chosen imbibe the true dynamic Japanese culture in order that they may have enough strength to lead other races of Greater East Asia. And in connection with this, I know that the undergoing of army life by the men of Chosen will have the greatest effect upon the cultural aspects of the Peninsula. I am sure that I am not the only one holding the greatest anticipation in this respect.

On the same day as the enforcing of the conscription law in Chosen, Burma gained her independence, and the Chinese National Government abolished all extraterritoriality. Speaking upon these epoch-making events with Chosenese people, I declared that as Japanese subjects they should be overjoyed as though they had given birth to their own child, and that this was the point of fundamental ideological importance. I told them that our countrymen in Chosen must, with strong and high pride, stand above the other races of Greater East Asia and must polish more and more their intrinsic traits as leaders of the others. We are the center of East Asia, I said, and the pillars of East Asia; we are the fathers of other races, and their leaders.

Prosperity in Chosen

For the first time in many a day, I saw Chosen from the air and from the train window. Everywhere the mountains were green, and the breeze sweeping over the rich paddy fields caused the rice plants to undulate like waves, giving us visions of this year's bumper crops. I could not help but feel extremely happy.

During the 30 years of Japanese rule, what has our nation accomplished? Should anyone ask us to prove our achievements before their eyes, show them first the bare mountains changed into this verdant sight, and farms. Not only have these things gladdened the eyes of those living in Chosen, and blessed them with material goods, but the effects upon their sentiments must be great indeed. Freed from long years of natural calamities—flood and drought—the farmers' prosperity and happiness are increasing with each year.

The Japanese have been expending ¥13,000,000 annually since they took over the rule of Chosen for administrative purposes, and have to this day applied an administrative policy which they would not be ashamed of showing anyone. Gandhi once said that though there were many universities in India, the British permitted Indian students to study only literature and philosophy, but gave them no technical training for fear that they would turn against their rulers. This was just another one of the emasculation policies of the British which was to make the Indian people who are inclined toward meditation more spiritless than ever.

In contrast to this, the Japanese have established a university in Keijo in which departments of science and engineering were established, with the objective of disseminating scientific knowledge as much as possible among the people of Chosen, in the hope that they would thus contribute more to the welfare of their nation.

This is not limited to Chosen alone. Even now in the midst of the great war, Japan seeks the national and scientific advancement of all races of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere.

No Selfish Intentions

Japan, in the course of the War of Greater East Asia, has gained control of the world's greatest treasure chest, the Southern Region, but we do not have any intention, because of that, of outdoing the Americans in extravagant living or of building giant skyscrapers in all corners of the country. Far from it, even though the South is now ours, we will endeavor now to increase the prosperity of all races of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, strengthen their self-defense, and in other ways show that it was not for selfish principles that Japan is fighting the war. Our intentions have already been understood by the people of Burma, recognized by the Thai nation, while the Indonesians and Filipinos have never been so overjoyed.

The population of Chosen has increased today to 24,000,000, and this rate of expansion far surpasses that of Japan Proper. Even this single example proves how far Chosen has advanced materially since Japan took over the Peninsula. This increase had been the result not only of the rigid prohibition of the hitherto general evil practice of abortion, but also, the livelihood of the people has been completely secured, and the economic strength of the nation materially increased.

Japanese-Chosenese Unity

Recently, candidates who passed the civil service examinations successfully have been sent to posts in the central government offices in Japan Proper. From among them some day there will rise Prime Ministers, and from those who have entered the military academy will rise a future general who will command an army. More than that, even today, there are already many splendid commissioned officers.

The progressive rise in the conditions of the people is most encouraging, but more than that, since the China Affair, there has been a sudden surge of spirit on the part of the Chosenese people to contribute toward the welfare of the nation.

It is this trend, I think, which has been the prime cause for the bestowing upon them of the honor of being able to enlist in the Imperial armed forces. For, the military obligation is the highest virtue possessed by the Japanese subject, who is thus able to shoulder the fate of the nation himself. From this view, the conscription law is not merely a duty or obligation of a subject; it is the greatest honor which has been accorded him. I pray that every one of the 24,000,000 people of Chosen will embrace this ennobling principle, for it is most important that they strengthen their resolve to dedicate themselves to the nation as Japanese subjects in order to fight through the War of Greater East Asia to final victory.

Even at a glance, we can see that Chosen today is no longer the Chosen of former times. There is palpitating throughout the whole nation a new feeling which is akin to the spirit binding all just peoples to fight for the higher ideals of Japan. We extend our most sincere felicitations to the people of Chosen upon seeing this encouraging trend, and it makes us feel very strong at heart.